

THE HISTORY OF THE
TOWNSHIP AND
VILLAGE OF MAZOMANIE

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HISTORY
OF THE
TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE-

OF
MAZOMANIE

BY
WILLIAM KITTLE

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AUTHORITIES CONSULTED.

1. Printed reports of the British Temperance Emigration Society from 1846 to 1848 now in the possession of John Gorst.
2. A printed report of the Society for 1849 now in drawer A-6 in the circuit court records at Madison.
3. Deeds, mortgages and other documents relating to the Society now in the possession of John Gorst.
4. Entries of land by the Society in the United States land office at Mineral Point, and now recorded in the office of register of deeds.
5. The constitution and by-laws of the Society recorded in the office of register of deeds in volume 6, pages 269-286 of deeds.
6. The Madison Argus, 1844-46.
7. The Milwaukee Sentinel, 1844, 1845, 1850, 1860.
8. The Madison Argus and Democrat, 1855-56.
9. The plat book of Mazomanie on file in the office of register of deeds.
10. Roster of Wisconsin volunteers, volumes I, II.
11. Adjutant General's report, 1865.
12. Twelve issues of the Mazomanian of 1866 saved by John Greening.
13. The issues of the Sickle, 1874-1900.
14. The several church record books.
15. The village record books kept by H. R. Learnard from 1885 to 1900.

16. The United States census reports, 1840 to 1890.
17. The Wisconsin census reports, 1885 and 1895.
18. The legislative manuals of Wisconsin, 1862-1889.
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21. The histories of Wisconsin and of the counties of Dane and Columbia.
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23. Joseph Bennett. Thomas Wilson.
Henry Powell. John B. Stickney.
H. R. Learnard. John Gorst.
John M. Wilson. David Harrup.
George Gillett.

CHAPTER I.

THE BRITISH TEMPERANCE EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

1843-1850.

The first settlement in Mazomanie was made by Charles Wilson, Joshua Rhodes and Alfred Senier in 1843. These three men arrived about Christmas of that year, and for some weeks lived in a deserted Indian wigwam which was located about three miles southwest of the present village. Charles Wilson was the duly authorized agent of the British Temperance Emigration Society which had been formed in Liverpool, England, the previous year.

The country into which they came was almost an unbroken wilderness. The nearest settlers were at Cross Plains, ten miles southeast. When Wilson, Rhodes and Senier came from Milwaukee by way of Madison, they stopped at the log houses of Berry Haney and John Thomas at Cross Plains. Only a few other families were in that vicinity, and the first settlement had been made there only three years before.

Madison had been laid out and named in 1836, and seven years later was a scattered village of less than four hundred people. In June, 1843, a census showed there were three hundred and forty-two inhabitants, seventy-one buildings, four church organizations and two printing offices. Three years later the population was six hundred and twenty-six.

Blue Mounds was twelve miles south of the settlement now started by Charles Wilson. Ebenezer Brigham had settled at Blue Mounds in 1828. A postoffice was established there the same year, and in 1832 a fort had been built to protect the settlers from the Indians during the Black Hawk war. A military road from Fort Winnebago, now Portage, ran west to Prairie du Chien. In 1848 four-horse mail coaches, carrying from ten to fifteen passengers, passed Blue Mounds each way daily. Richard Wade kept a hotel called the Wade House, and he named the place "Pokerville" on account of the popularity of the game of poker among the miners.

A considerable settlement in 1844 had been made at Sauk City and the country to the north and west. Mineral Point was then a thriving vil-

lage of some five hundred inhabitants and was the center of the mining region. It had three main hotels, and there were a number of smelters for the hundreds of mines in the adjoining hills. The United States land office was located here, a distance of thirty-five miles from the English settlement in the present town of Mazomanie. On the west the nearest settlement was near Helena, fifteen miles distant.

Between Helena, Sauk City, Cross Plains and Blue Mounds was a territory twenty miles square that did not contain a single white settler in 1842. Bands of Pottawattamies and Winnebagoes wandered over the country hunting and fishing. There was an abundance and variety of game. Deer, ducks, geese, partridges and fish existed in vast numbers. Countless song-birds filled the forest every summer. Flocks of pigeons numbering millions were often seen. Bears, foxes, wolves, mink, otter and muskrats were common.

Before the first English settlers arrived in 1843, it is evident that various white men had seen the present township of Mazomanie. In 1673 Father Marquette, Joliet and five other Frenchmen passed down the Wisconsin river. In September, 1766,

Jonathan Carver, who was born in Connecticut in 1732, visited the Indian town of the Saukies, now the site of Prairie du Sac. He wrote later: "Whilst I stayed here I took a view of some mountains that lie about fifteen miles to the southward and abound in lead ore. I ascended on one of these and had an extensive view of the country. So plentiful is lead here that I saw large quantities of it lying about the streets in the town belonging to the Saukies." During the Black Hawk War in 1832, Major James Henry, just after the battle of "Wisconsin Heights" at Sauk City, took a company of soldiers from the scene of the battle to Blue Mounds, and they must have crossed the town of Mazomanie, perhaps east of the village. In 1835 Jefferson Davis, who was then a lieutenant in the United States army at Prairie du Chien, often visited Helena and made frequent trips up the river to Portage. During the thirties a few settlers on the Sauk prairie took their grain across Mazomanie on their way to the mill at Blue Mounds.

The British Temperance Emigration Society was organized December 26, 1842, at Samuel Roberts' Temperance Coffee-House in Liverpool, England.

The men who had most to do in organizing the society were Robert Gorst, Charles Wilson and Charles Reeves. These three men were employees of a Mr. Frodsham who kept a large establishment for the manufacture and sale of nautical instruments and apparatus. Coming in contact with sailors from various parts of the world, and reading the London and Edinburgh papers, they formed the plan of an emigration society to secure land and homes in the United States. They talked the matter over in Frodsham's place of business and held frequent consultations at the house of Robert Gorst.

At the meeting on December 26, 1842, at Samuel Robert's Temperance Coffee-House, an elaborate constitution was adopted, and officers of the society were elected as follows:

Trustees—Lawrence Heyworth, Peter George Heyworth, John Thompson.

President—William Dyke.

Vice-President—George Roberts.

Treasurer—Lawrence Heyworth.

Sub-Treasurer—Samuel Roberts.

Money Stewards—Edward Lovelady, Thomas Gorst.

Secretary—Robert Gorst.

In 1844 the record shows that Thomas Ashton was president. Lawrence Heyworth, a member of Parliament from Liverpool, was a wealthy gentleman who gave his influence to the plan of emigration. He does not appear to have taken an active part or invested any money in the operations of the society. The full name of the organization was "The British Temperance Emigration Society and Savings Fund." The word "temperance" seems to have been chosen on account of the general interest then taken in that subject and to show that members of the society were of good character.

The general management of the affairs of the society was vested in the president, vice-president, secretary, two money stewards, three trustees, one estate steward, and one deputy estate steward who held office during good behavior. Besides this general board of control, the constitution provided for a committee which should hold monthly meetings and which should consist of the president, vice-president, secretary, and five others elected by the society. Two of these five members elected were to go out of office at the end of the first year, two at the end of the second year, and one at the end of the third year. The officers and committee

were elected on December 26, 1842, and no woman was allowed to hold an office. The committee could appoint agents for the towns in England as it saw fit. In case of a vacancy in any office the place was filled by the committee on direction by the society at its monthly meeting. The committee could order the treasurer to pay out money if not above £10. At their monthly meeting five made a quorum to transact business.

The trustees were made the legal custodians of all the property of the society, and were empowered to pay all sums above £10. All contracts for property and all conveyances "shall be made and taken in the name of the trustees," and all deeds and mortgages entered into by the trustees were to be valid "without the concurrence therein of any other officer or member of the society."

The president was required to attend the meetings of the society and was fined if not present. He was obliged to call special meetings on the request of fifty members. The vice-president performed the duties of the office in the absence of the president. The treasurer received all moneys from the money stewards and paid the amounts ordered by the trustees or by the committee. For

attendance at each meeting of the society, the president, vice-president, sub-treasurer and money stewards were allowed one shilling each, the members of the committee six pence each, the secretary one shilling for each share, and the estate steward one shilling six pence per year for each share. The surveyor was allowed twenty shillings for each share of eighty acres of land surveyed.

The constitution contains some miscellaneous provisions that deserve notice: The declared object of the society was to raise a fund by weekly contributions to buy land in the state of Wisconsin and to secure to each settler a farm of eighty acres with improvements, the whole not to exceed the value of £40. Each share costing £25 could be purchased by the payment of one shilling per week by the holder and was transferable. When sufficient funds were paid in to purchase land and make the necessary improvements, the names of those wishing to emigrate were to be put in a bag and lots were to be drawn for the limited number of chances to secure land in Wisconsin. The society was to fence, cultivate and sow five acres of land and to build a house on each farm of eighty acres.

Charles Wilson, the duly authorized agent of the society, was sent to Wisconsin, and he, accompanied by Joshua Rhodes and Alfred Senier, arrived here December 25, 1843, and for some time took possession of a deserted Indian wigwam which was located about sixty rods northeast of the old school-house at Dover. Before the next spring they had built log houses for themselves and for the settlers who were to arrive from England.

In the spring of 1844, Charles Wilson, Joshua Rhodes, Alfred Senier, John Hudson and Frank Ranyard were breaking up land and putting up a few log houses for the new comers. These houses (14 by 20 feet) were a story and a half in height. Each farm consisted of eighty acres, five of which were cultivated and put into crops under the direction of the agent, Charles Wilson. In May Wilson lived three-fourths of a mile northwest of the old school-house at Dover, Rhodes where James Greening now lives, John Hudson and Frank Ranyard just across the creek from the present school-house in Mazomanie. Alfred Senier was a single man and worked around. Wilson bought the land for \$1.25 per acre at the United States land office at Mineral Point, and on his return surveyed each

farm. He employed Rhodes, Senier, Hudson and Ranyard. Charles Wilson was clearly the prime mover in the first settlement of the present township of Mazomanie.

In the spring of 1844 the following persons arrived from England. The names are taken from the annual reports of the society and verified, as to the number in each family and their actual arrival here, by Thomas Wilson and John M. Wilson, who came over in 1844 and are now living in Mazomanie:

William Thompson, 4.	Richard Somerville, 7.
John Kerr, 9.	John Royston, 2.
Robert North, 4.	Christopher Bennett, 1.
John Wrigglesworth, 6.	Francis Wilson, 7.
William Wrigglesworth, 2.	Charles Reeve, 8.
	William Robinson, 6.

The above families, comprising fifty-six persons, all settled in the present town of Mazomanie, on sections 17 and 18 and on the section directly west in Iowa county. Besides these there came over the same summer the following three families who settled near Cross Plains: Thomas Haines, 7; Thomas Harland, 9; Edward Bell, 7. Robert Leach, an Irishman from New York, came from

Milwaukee to Gorstville with the settlers. Gorstville then meant the present townships of Mazomanie, Berry and Black Earth. Reeveville designated in a general way the present township of Arena.

These eighty-four persons were all from England and came over mainly in two vessels. After landing at Boston they came through Albany to Buffalo and around the lakes to Milwaukee, and then with ox teams to Gorstville.

The following advertisement appeared on October 10, 1844, in *The Argus*, a paper published in Madison:

“The British Temperance Emigration Society are desirous of receiving tenders for the building of thirty log houses on their settlement between this and the first day of April, 1845. Full particulars may be obtained by applying to the agent, Mr. Charles Reeves, after the 20th of October, at the English settlement, Gorstville, near Cross Plains.”

The next week an editorial in the same paper, headed “Emigration Companies,” attacked such societies for ill-treatment of the passengers.

A large number of settlers from England were sent out by the society in 1845. On May 15 the

Milwaukee Sentinel quoted from a New York paper that seventy families, sent over by an English emigrant society, had just arrived in Boston and were going to Wisconsin. The article stated that each member got eighty acres of land, a log house and five acres fenced and cultivated. Other details were given. David Harrop and wife, now living in Mazomanie, state that they with seventy families left Liverpool in March, 1845, in a sailing vessel called the St. Petersburg, and after a voyage of forty-five days landed at Boston. They took the usual route by way of Buffalo and the lakes to Milwaukee. But not more than half the number arriving at Boston came to the settlement along the Wisconsin river.

In 1845, 1846 and 1847 eighty-two members of the society arrived at the settlement. The names are taken from the annual reports of the society, and the actual arrivals with the number in each family have been verified by Henry Powell, Joseph Bennett, David Harrop, Robert Gillette, Thomas Davis, Joseph Knight, Thomas Wilson and John M. Wilson, all of whom now live in the village of Mazomanie. Some names on the printed list have been rejected because the above-named gentlemen

know nothing of them, and because old letters show that some of them returned to England after a few weeks' stay in Gorstville. Great care has been taken in giving the exact number in each family, and each number includes only those who came from England and excludes the children born in Wisconsin.

1845.

MAZOMANIE.

William Powell, 5.	John Huntington, 8.
John Lees, 5.	John Darlington, 4.
Jonathan Carter, 4.	John Tasker, 1.
David Handley, 4.	Thomas Williams, 6.
	Thomas Hastie, 4.

BLACK EARTH.

Henry Charlesworth, 4.

BERRY.

George Draper, 2.	John Watts Ford, 6.
John Bowman, 2.	John Medd, 2.
Joseph Bowman, 2.	George Smith, 1.
John Wightman, 6.	James Smith, 1.
Samuel Hawley, 9.	George Stevens, 9.

DANE.

William Green, 1.	William Blakeley, 7.
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SPRINGFIELD.

Mr. Riley, 2.	William Bardsley, 5.
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VERMONT TOWNSHIP.

Mr. Bell, 1.

ARENA.

David Harrop, 2.	Charles Porter, 8.
Robert Gorst, 5.	George White, 1.
Dr. Wm. Bishop, 7.	William Stringer, 3.
James Copley, 6.	Mr. Newhall, 1.
Samuel Fletcher, 5.	John Leesom, 4.
Chris. Mabbott, 11.	John Lumbley, 2.
R. Mabbott, 4.	John Cole, 1.
William Bywater, 1.	J. Dawson, 4.
Charles Sutcliffe, 1.	John Bates, 4.
John Goodlad, 7.	Thomas Harrison, 7.
Thomas Hodkinson, 2.	Charles Lockwood, 1.

Isaac Hobbs, 1, and James Fluker, 1, came to the settlement somewhere; Mr. Griffiths, 5, settled in Madison, and James Simpson, 6, in Cross Plains.

1846.

MAZOMANIE.

Charles Cottrell, 4.	George Robins, 1.
Rowland Hill, 2.	

BERRY.

George Gillette, 7.	John H. Roberts, 11.
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VIENNA.

James Melville, 3.	John Placket, 10.
Mr. Heywood, 2.	Jonah Poyner, 4.

SPRINGFIELD.

Thomas Hall, 2.	Benjamin Hilliar, 4.
Mrs. Fletcher, 4.	H. Dowler, 3.
James Bull, 4.	Charles Clarkson, 4.
John Tims, 2.	Mr. Clark, 2.
James Carter, 2.	

ARENA.

John Caldwell, 9.	Dr. Wm. Wallace, 2.
William Smith, 1.	William Raynor, 7.
William Watson, 6.	

During this year William Boyer, 2, came to Westport; Mr. Sheesby, 3, to Cross Plains; John Stringer, 3, to some place in the settlement.

1847.

MAZOMANIE.

Gilbert Stewart, 5.	John Jones, 4.
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BERRY.

Henry Carden, 2.	Edmund Ellis, 2.
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ARENA.

Benjamin Wooler, 3.

But a large number of settlers from England came out during the same year. Many of these may have been members of the society, but they did not enter land under the society. The following named persons, with the number in each fam-

ily, arrived at Gorstville mainly during the years 1845, 1846 and 1847. A few came out in 1848 and 1849. The number in each family and the actual arrivals have been verified the same as the foregoing list.

MAZOMANIE.

John Greening, 5.	Mrs. Fowler, 7.
Henry Howarth, 5.	Charles Hill, 1.
James Hayes, 8.	John Homes, 1.
Fred. Diment, 3,	Thomas Walford, 1.
	Benjamin Fowler, 4.

BERRY.

Samuel Hawley, 8.	James Cutler, 5.
Edward Whitman, 1.	Henry Hooker, 4.
George Cutler, 5.	John Saville, 1.
William Crowther, 3.	James Crowther, 3.
William Bowman, 2.	Samuel Barber, 2.
John Gray, 1.	Edward Barber, 1.
George Diment, 6.	Thomas Barber, 1.
William Seston, 4.	George Bates, 1.

SPRINGFIELD.

Daniel Archer, 2.	John Niffin, 4.
Robert Fletcher, 4.	Isaac Henderson, 1.
Edward Kay, 2.	William Bullock, 4.
Ralph Heap, 1.	John Williams, 2.
John Froggatt, 2.	Henry Andrews, 4.
James Riley, 3.	Thomas Wolridge, 2.
William Lees, 1.	Hilton Tinker, 3.
	Henry Cooper, 1..

DANE.

William Ellsworth, 14.	William Groves, 6.
	Samuel Groves, 8.

VIENNA.

Jabez Weston, 5.	Starkey Lester, 2.
William Weston, 2.	William Lester, 2.
Joseph Knight, 1.	Mr. Arnold, 8.
Richard Knight, 1.	Mr. Storer, 2.
	John Maw, 2.

ARENA.

John Linley, 4.	John Hand, 4.
Robert Lyman, 2.	Mr. Blackhall, 2.
Richard Hodgson, 10.	William Schimmins, 1.
John Renyard, 1.	James Boardman, 4.
Robert Bruce, 2.	George Lockwood, 6.
Soloman Harris, 6.	James Blakey, 6.
Henry Pilling, 5.	John Blackhearst, 4.
Samuel Batty, 4.	John Colston, 2.
Benjamin Bywater, 1.	John Green, 2.
Samuel Binks, 4.	Samuel Norton, 4.
Joseph Cooper, 1.	William Dawson, 6.
Joseph White, 2.	Robert Emory, 4.
John May, 4.	Henry Linley, 3.
	John Trener, 5.

BLACK EARTH.

Samuel Charlesworth, 3.	Joseph Rogerson, 5.
Charles Turk, 2.	Thomas Davis, 1.
Henry Wilson, 2.	John Fitton, 1.
John Fitton, 2.	Mr. Somerside, 2.
3	

These six hundred and ten persons, together with the first settlers and the families of the members who entered land under the society, comprised a total population of six hundred and ninety-one persons who came from England during the years from 1843 to 1850. The number given in each case includes only those born in England.

John Gorst, who lives four miles southwest of the village, has a list of nine hundred and thirty-seven members of the society, and a report in his possession shows that one thousand shares were sold in less than three years.

Of the total number, ninety-two are known to have settled in the present township of Mazomanie, twenty-two in Black Earth, two hundred and fourteen in Arena, one hundred and ten in Berry, seventy in Springfield, thirty-six in Dane, forty-four in Vienna, and twenty-two scattering. These numbers have been carefully made out from the positive statements of the old residents now in Mazomanie in reference to the number in each family from England.

On August 2, 1848, the legislature organized what is now the townships of Berry, Black Earth and the south half of Mazomanie into one town-

ship called "Farmersville." Two days later another law attached to Farmersville the north half of the present township of Mazomanie. In 1850 Berry was made a separate town. The census of 1850 shows that Farmersville, comprising the present townships of Mazomanie and Black Earth, had a population of one hundred and five males and one hundred and one females. From 1843 to 1850 one hundred and fourteen English people are known to have settled in the two towns. Hence, not far from one hundred and fifty out of the total population of two hundred and six were English and about fifty were Americans. The population of Mazomanie apart from Black Earth could not have been far from one hundred and sixty-five.

The old residents have been able to give the counties in England from which four hundred and ninety-six persons came to Gorstville and Reeveville. Yorkshire sent 184; Lancashire, 135; Derbyshire, 39; Worcestershire, 23; Lincolnshire, 17; Wales, 15; Berkshire, 12; Leicestershire, 45; Scotland, 7; Shropshire, 5; London, 4; Nottinghamshire, 2; Cheshire, 2; Kent, 5; Isle of Man, 1. The two counties in northern England first named thus sent about two-thirds of the settlers.

From 1835 to 1850 about seven thousand Cornish people came from England and settled around Mineral Point. During this period there was no connection between the emigration from Cornwall and that which was made under the British Temperance Emigration Society. So far as can be known not a single person from Cornwall was a member of the society. The two English settlements at Mineral Point and Mazomanie, only thirty miles apart, have remained separate groups during the sixty years which have elapsed since the first settlers, only two hundred miles apart in England, came to Wisconsin. Very few families have removed from one settlement to the other.

The land on which the members of the society were located extended from Mill Creek and Mounds Creek in Iowa county east across the present townships of Mazomanie, Berry, Springfield into Westport and Dane. From the southwest settlement on Mill Creek to the few farms located on section 31 in Dane township stretched a distance of thirty-three miles. The land purchased by the society extended along this distance in an irregular broken line not over a mile wide in any place. In 1847 the society published their annual report which

contains a map showing the land located by the agents of the society. This shows that the society had purchased ten eighties on Mill Creek, twenty eighties along Mounds Creek, five eighties on section 13 of the township of Arena; eight eighties on section 18, six eighties on sections 8 and 17, four eighties on section 9, eight eighties on section 10, four eighties on section 11, four eighties on section 12 of the township of Mazomanie; two eighties on section 7, three eighties on section 8, four eighties on section 9, five eighties on section 10, one eighty on section 3 of the township of Berry; two eighties on section 22, two eighties on section 15, four eighties on sections 10 and 15, eight eighties on sections 11 and 14, four eighties on sections 12 and 13, four eighties on section 12 of the township of Springfield; eight eighties on section 7 of the township of Westport, eight eighties of section 31 of the township of Dane. This gives a total of nine thousand six hundred acres which, according to a note to the map, were purchased by the society. But the same note states that part of the land was purchased, but not paid for. In another part of the same report the "List of Land Purchased" is given as eight thousand four hundred

and thirty-eight and five-tenths acres, costing \$10,548.87; and the "List of Land Selected and Improved, but not Purchased" as two thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, costing \$3,400. Patents from the United States land office at Mineral Point and now in the possession of John Gorst show that society in 1848 bought one thousand six hundred and seventy-two acres of land on sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 of town 8, range 4 east, in Iowa county, for the "City of Heyworth." On December 14, 1847, Charles Wilson reported to England that the society owned property to the value of \$18,893. In proof of this he cites a number of farms sold, and carefully estimates that each farm belonging to the society was worth \$5 per acre or \$400 per farm. There were then forty-three farms for sale. During the four years from 1843 to 1846 the society paid Reeves £7,315 11s. 7d. Reeves, as estate steward, paid out the money for land, improvements and taxes.

This land was located by Charles Reeve and surveyed by Charles Wilson. These men were instructed by the officers of the society to select land that was well watered and near the Wisconsin river. Obeying these instructions, most of the land

was so purchased that each eighty was near some stream of water. This explains the location of the settlement along the several streams of Mill Creek, Mounds Creek, Black Earth Creek and Half Way Prairie Creek, and through the long distance of thirty-three miles. It was fully expected that the Wisconsin river would become a great highway of commerce down which would be carried the products of the country.

To provide a town for this trade one thousand six hundred and seventy-two acres of land were bought by the society, and on this the "City of Heyworth" was laid out on the south bank of the Wisconsin river near the recent station at Helena. The blocks and lots were surveyed and staked out, a few lots were sold, and a steam saw-mill and a few houses were put up.

In the annual report of the society for the year 1847 appeared the "Prospectus of the British Temperance Emigration Mill Company. Capital, £2,500, in shares of £1 each. Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., Treasurer, Liverpool." It was stated that "The design of this company is to erect a substantial corn and saw mill on the British Temperance Emigration Society's estate near the Wis-

consin river, to enable the farmer to obtain the best cash price for his flour." The mill was to be centrally located, and the company was to consist exclusively of members of the society. Its management was to be under a board of directors, who were to report to England. John Tasker of Sheffield was the agent. On December 7, 1846, Charles Reeve wrote Tasker that he had purchased a site with forty acres of land on Black Earth creek. By January 17, 1848, only £126 had been paid in, and the directors raised the question of the further continuance of the mill company. It must have been dropped, as the old residents now living say no such mill was ever in actual operation.

Complaints began to be made against the agents of the society in 1846. Charges and counter charges were made, and numerous letters were written to England about the action of Reeves, Gorst and Wilson. The agents here were under plain and positive instructions to collect the rents and protect the general interests of the society. They were expected to purchase land, erect houses, make improvements on five acres of each eighty, and pay the taxes. To do this prompt payment

of rents and subscriptions was necessary. Many of the members arriving at the settlement were without money and found themselves in a country where money was scarce, and even when farm produce was raised the markets were distant and the other wants of the settlers were numerous and pressing. Besides this very many were sick in 1846, and in November of that year Reeves wrote to England that in the settlement there was "no medicine, no provisions, no money, and whole families lying sick not able to help each other. The county commissioners have aided the poor. We have many deaths here." Most of the settlers, having been trades people in England, knew little or nothing of farming. John Hobson and a Mr. Davey came to the settlement, but returned to England and made complaint against the agents in Gorstville. Peter George Heyworth, one of the trustees, and the son of John Thompson, another trustee, came to the settlement in 1846 and reported favorably for the agents. On December 13, 1847, Francis Williamson, of Sheffield, England, wrote to Lawrence Heyworth, treasurer of the society, asking for the money which he as a member had invested. He further wrote: "The

accounts are very unsatisfactory. The funds are either wasted or purloined. The agents are oppressors.'’ But the Sheffield branch of the society soon met and “Resolved, that this meeting regret exceedingly to hear of Mr. Williamson having sent a letter to L. Heyworth, Esq., containing sentiments of which this meeting entirely disapprove.” By 1846 fifteen farms were abandoned, and the number of withdrawals became so great in 1847 that the committee resolved, “That no more withdrawals be paid until our debts are paid in Wisconsin.” On November 23, 1846, the committee “at their general meeting” resolved “That Mr. Reeves be instructed to make application for, and to receive notes of hand from those members on the society’s estate, who are unable at present to pay their arrears. The said notes of hand to be drawn payable on demand. And that legal measures be immediately taken to recover what debts are due to the society from those members who refuse to pay or give their promissory notes.”

Reeves, Gorst and Wilson had great difficulty in carrying out the orders of the society. On October 16, 1847, Reeves wrote to Samuel Roberts, the secretary, in England, that “if I could realize only

one-half of what I have laid out and what is owing me by members, I would immediately leave Gorstville for some other place where I should not live in continual dread of injury for doing only what I am bound to the members in England by duty to do. I am not alone in this feeling — Mr. Gorst is so disgusted with the people, not the place, that he has determined to leave in the spring either for England or some other place in America. Mr. Wilson is thinking of removing to Madison." On the same date Reeve wrote Peter George Heyworth, "I firmly believe there are many men here that would not scruple to sacrifice either me or Mr. Wilson in the event of us turning them off their farm — in fact we have been frequently threatened with it — a proposition was made at one of their meetings to assemble a force to attack Mr. Wilson and me for the purpose of drawing us off the Prairie, it is but justice to state it was negatived. Since you were here we have had a great many of the lowest Americans from Illinois come in amongst us, they have taken claims, or as they term it, 'squatted on the prairie' between us and the town-site; these men have pursued this plan all their lives, setting down on government land, improv-

ing until they find a purchaser, and removing to other claims—they are averse to pay for anything—enemies to us because we purchase the land that would otherwise be left for them to settle on; they get among our members and persuade them it is a great shame to pay rent in a free country, and promise them their assistance in repelling any attempt to turn them off the land justly forfeited, you may judge of our situation and feelings amongst such a nest of hornets."

Some litigation grew out of the trouble. Some members in Northwich, England, began an action in the county court of Cheshire to recover the money which they had paid in. The trial came off on October 25, 1847, and the plaintiffs were defeated. In November, 1847, the agents at Gorstville began actions in court at Madison to recover payment for goods supplied. In 1851 the trustees had a suit in chancery with Charles I. Kane. The circuit court at Madison, in October, 1851, decided that there was due to Kane \$1,344, and also \$50 for attorney's fees. The decree in Kane's favor ordered the sale of section 10 and the east half of section 9 of the present township of Mazonarie. The 960 acres of land thus ordered for sale com-

prises part of the present territory of the village together with the section northeast of the village. The land was sold by the sheriff soon after, and the circuit court decided in 1852 that there was still due to Kane \$482.87, for the payment of which further execution against the property of the society was granted. The society had other suits as follows:

The Trustees v. John and Eliza Jones, 1848.

The Trustees v. John and Harriet Caldwell, 1848.

The Trustees v. George and Sarah Cutler, 1853.

The Trustees v. William and Ann Goodland, 1855.

The Trustees v. William and Martha Rayner, 1855.

The Trustees v. Rowland Hill, 1861.

Charles Clarkson v. The Trustees, 1851.

Charles Wilson v. The Trustees, 1851.

On October 19, 1847, Alex. L. Collins, a lawyer at Madison, gave to Charles Reeve a written legal opinion concerning the operation and rights of the society. He held that members could not be ejected from the society's estates by any proceedings on the part of the society. He advised that

the society be dissolved and that the trustees should file a bill in chancery to close up the affairs of the society. Reeves, Gorst and Wilson wrote numerous letters to the officers in England urging the dissolution of the society, giving definite plans to secure that end and sending Judge Collins' opinion to the officers. The committee in England submitted their proposition together with the opinion of Judge Collins to the several branches of the society throughout England. Notice of a general meeting of all the members and branches of the society was published in the Liverpool *Mercury* on April 13, 20 and 27, 1849. This meeting was called to consider the means to do justice to the members and to end the operations of the society. It was held at the house of Samuel Roberts, 17 Button street, on Monday, May 7, 1849, and George Cutler was made chairman of the meeting. It was voted unanimously that Robert Gorst and George Cutler should be trustees in place of Lawrence Heyworth and Peter G. Heyworth, who had resigned. It was further voted that all books and papers in Wisconsin belonging to the society should be kept by Robert Gorst, and that Cutler should be sent to Wisconsin to co-operate with Gorst in

closing the work of the society. Gorst and Cutler were given full power to effect this result by the following motion, which was voted unanimously: "This meeting hereby invests them with unlimited powers to wind up the whole of the society's affairs." It is not clear just when the society terminated. A careful inspection of the court records from 1846 to 1865 shows no decree or judgment of dissolution. On January 14, 1858, Robert Gorst wrote to John Thompson in England, resigning as trustee; yet in 1861, Gorst joined with the other trustees in an action against Rowland Hill.

GORSTVILLE, Dane County, June 25, 1846.

Dear Father, Brothers and Sisters:

I arrived at my log house at one o'clock on Sunday, the 14th June. We sailed from Liverpool at eight o'clock on Tuesday, the 7th April, and were seven weeks and three days before we arrived at New Orleans. We had a very good passage; there were but two days that were rough — Good Friday and Easter Monday; but we were very often short of wind. It was very hot at New Orleans; we were not able to wear our clothing (except some few who were prepared for it); we were obliged to buy others. I gave two dollars for a coat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar for

a pair of trousers, and thirty cents for a straw hat. From New Orleans to St. Louis, 1,200 miles' passage, three dollars each, with 100 lb. weight of baggage free; the rest charged 25 cents for every 100 weight, eight days in going it. From St. Louis to Galena, 480 miles' passage, 1½ dollar, with 50 lb. weight of luggage free; over that charge 20 cents per 100 weight, three days going it. From Galena, we came by waggons, distance eighty miles, which cost £1 10s; the waggons do not carry more than 15 cwt. each. It cost me, on the whole, from Ashton to here £8, including 6s 6d which I paid for a town share. They who came by New York say it cost them about £10 each; they have to come by waggons from Milwaukee, 120 miles. The house is very pleasantly situated. The high road will be alongside of the land, four miles from the postoffice, and fifteen miles from Madison, the county town of Wisconsin. There are five acres of fall wheat as good as most; there will be about sixty measures. The land has plenty of timber on it, not one tree of any kind but oak, what they call table land. Very near all the land can be cultivated, and will bring plenty of wheat, oats, peas and potatoes. There are plenty of all kinds of

garden things growing here, more so than in England, and we shall have very good neighbors. I, and another, named Roberts, are amongst the last years' settlers; the rest are six miles from us; and all those that have got a few things about them, seem to live and work very easy. Mary will want to know what sort of windows and floors we have:— sash windows, ten-inch square of glass in, and boarded floors. The house is ten feet by twelve, and the room the same. I do not think of having a stove, but as soon as I can get some money, I will have some stones drawn, and have a chimney built.

The country is very delightful to look at in its wild state. The grass is not so good as I expected, but the cattle feed and do well with it. I am making a garden, and have set peas, beans, shalotts, potatoes, pumpkin, melons, and tobacco. The wheat will be ready to cut by the middle of July and then plow and sow it again in August; and I think of getting five acres more broke for spring.

There is no danger of doing well here, when once we have got a start, and the sooner you can make it convenient to come the better. Bring with you a churn and milk sieve, two timber chains, three

pairs of pikles, with grains and hoops, and a small mattock and haze, and four pairs of hinges, for the window shutters — get some hooks made for them. Bring some nails, an engine to turn with, or any small tools, as all kinds of things made of iron are very dear here. Bring my casting book. Cottons and calicoes are not much dearer here than in England. Muslin and flannel are very dear. Bring some blue, for it is very dear. Butter is $6\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.; beef 2d per lb.; potatoes 1s 7d per measure; flour $1\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. The iron ringer and horses gear will be of no use at all.

From your affectionate son;

THOMAS MOUNTFORD.

Mr. Mountford, Ashton, near Nantwick, Eng.

On September 5, 1844, the *Madison Argus* quoted coffee at 11c, tea 25c to 75c, saleratus 9c, axes \$1.00 each, calico 8c to 15c.

On September 24, 1845, the *Milwaukee Sentinel* quoted wheat at 70c, flour \$3.50, oats 22c, barley 32c.

In 1846, Henry F. Newell wrote to Mr. Pinchin of Bradford, England: "The next day was Sunday, and we arrived at Mr. Reeve's in the afternoon. We found him a nice gentlemanly kind of

man; he received us very kindly, and invited us to stay at his home the day out. We accepted the invitation, and he brought us in his own waggon the next morning to our farm, a distance of four miles.

" But I must endeavor to give you some description of this place. The country is indeed beautiful, and equals the description given of it in the letters from Wisconsin. It is wonderful to see a country so beautifully formed, and planted by nature's God. The grass in many places is so high that it will take one up to the middle, and decorated with every description of flowers, such as roses, and numbers of flowers such as grow in the gardens in England. There are quantities of wild strawberries, which are very good, and other fruit not yet in season. The country is not so flat, but on every hand you may see what are called bluffs here, some thickly, others partly covered with trees, while the other parts of land, with the exception of here and there one, there is not any wood to be any obstruction to cultivation. While I sit and write with the door open, the tall grass waving before me, to the right there is a beautiful grove of trees and before me is a bluff, there are more, and

on every hand there are some, which gives it a very beautiful and picturesque appearance. There is another thing in its favor, the water is exceedingly good, running in a serpentine direction through Wisconsin; it is about twenty-one yards from the door."

He wrote that provisions were scarce and dear, flour three cents a pound, pork ten cents, soap both dear and bad. Newhall lived about seven miles southwest of the present village of Mazomanie.

"GORSTVILLE, November 7, 1846.

Dear Brother:

I received your welcome letter and was happy to hear that you were all well, as this leaves us. Thank God for all his mercies. . . .

You wish to know the state of our farm; we have about 21 acres under cultivation, we have 5 acres of oats, 8 acres of Indian corn, 1 acre of potatoes, 2 acres of turnips. Our fall wheat was killed with the frost. We sowed 5 pecks of spring wheat, our Indian corn has yielded about 50 bushels per acre, oats about 4 quarters to the acre, potatoes about 240 bushels, turnips about 300 bushels. We have 15 heads of cattle, 1 yoke good oxen, one yoke of steers coming three years old, 1 yoke com-

ing 2 years, 1 stirk coming 2 years, 4 milk cows, 2 calves. We have seventeen sheep and 22 pigs. You must bring some good warm clothing for winter, and light clothing for summer. Bring your churn, cheese vats, 6 cow chains, spades, shovels, and garden tools, augers, gimblets, saws, crop cuts, as much earthenware as you can, it's very dear here.

R. NORTH."

To Mr. Thomas North,
Sheffield, England.

Dover was the only village of the settlement from 1845 to 1850. During this period it had a population of about one hundred. There were two or three stores, one hotel and a blacksmith's shop. Many of the old buildings are still standing on the site about three miles southwest of the present village of Mazomanie. There was no postoffice nearer than Madison or Blue Mounds until about 1850, when a postoffice was secured at Dover.

To Dover many young people used to go to attend dances which were held in one part of the hotel. They often came with ox teams and from miles around. There was some drunkenness in the settlement, but card playing was despised by

the people, who were very religious. There were a number of local preachers, among whom were John W. Ford, Robert Gorst, George Cutler and Amos Ellis. Very few, if any, were members of the Episcopal church, while nearly all were members of or in close sympathy with the Primitive Methodist church. Services were held in the log houses of the settlers, and revivals were often held. It was the custom for one family to spend the entire day at some neighbor's, and there was good fellowship and a feeling of equality in this interchange of hospitality. In manner, customs, dress and language the settlers were noticeably English. They were mostly in sympathy with the Whig party, and became adherents of the Republican party after 1854. About 44 are now living of the 691 who came out from 1843 to 1850. They are:

Henry Powell and wife.	Mrs. Grose.
Joseph Bennett.	Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kerr.
David Harrop and wife.	James Greening.
John M. Wilson.	Fred Diment.
Thomas Wilson.	William Seston.
George Gillette and wife.	Mrs. Ellsworth.
George Ellis and wife.	Richard Knight and wife.
Mrs. Lindley.	William Coldwell.
Mrs. Dodge.	Thomas Robinson.
Mrs. Craney.	Sarah G. Madison.
	Joseph Knight and wife.

Mrs. John Bywater.	Harry Caldwell.
N. H. Ellis.	Samuel Caldwell.
Mrs. Catherine Ledford.	John Gorst and wife.
John Maw.	Thomas Hayes.
Thomas Barber.	Mrs. George Reeve.
John Renyard.	Charles F. Greening.
Thomas G. Ellis.	Mrs. Goodlad.
	Mrs. Leach.

All but the last 16 now live in Mazomanie.

CHAPTER II.

THE RAILROAD AND THE VILLAGE.

1850-1860.

From 1850, when immigration from England almost entirely ceased, to 1856, when the C., M. & St. P. R. R. reached the English settlement, the site of the present village formed part of the farms of John Hudson, William Robinson and Mr. Walker, and some State school land.

During this period the township, including the village site, was simply a farming community. The southern half of the town was but thinly settled by the English group, together with a very few Americans, while the whole northern half of the town contained few or no inhabitants. The population in 1850 was about 165, three-fourths of whom were from England. During the next five years, four or five American families settled in various parts of the township. Among these were Franklin Learnard, Asa Peck and John Porter, with their families. H. R. Learnard, the present village clerk, estimates the total number of new comers from 1850 to 1855 to have been about

thirty: This would make the population of the township in 1855 about 250.

In 1849 a log school-house was built by the school district, and was located about one-half mile east of the present village. Emma Hayes, now the wife of Henry Powell, was the first teacher. She was followed by Mrs. Williams, Mary Hayes and Mr. Hill. The pupils numbered from 10 to 30. The lady teachers received about \$10 per month and boarded around. During the winter debates were held at this school-house, and people for miles around came to hear the exercises. Religious services were also held there. The school-house was at first put up on government land; but later a Mr. Ogden bought the land and, refusing to sell the lot where the building stood, objected to the removal of the building. One moonlight night in 1853, a number of men and boys, among whom was Henry Powell, quietly moved the school-house on land owned by Mr. Howarth, who donated a quarter of an acre for that purpose. The building was 16x20 in size. Long boards attached by hinges to the log walls formed desks for the pupils. Movable benches, without backs, were placed around the room. Mrs. Gleason, Jennie Stewart,

Sarah Hayes, Alice Hayes, Orville Hubbard, Mary Partridge, Lizzie Huntington, Theodore Huntington and the Darlington children attended this school.

From 1850 to 1855 Dover was the main trading point for the township. It had two general stores, one drug store, two blacksmith's shops, a school-house and a postoffice. The population was about 125. Religious services were frequently held here, and the school was maintained for several months in the year. Besides going to Dover to buy dry goods and groceries, the people often went there to get letters and papers from England, or from some distant state. The young people from the surrounding country often gathered at the village to attend dances.

Dover at the present time is in truth a deserted village. Seven houses, two of them vacant, and all unpainted, stand far apart along the sandy highway. A neglected hedge is still seen, and an old school-house recalls the days when children played in the village. The creek still winds its way a quarter of a mile distant, and the landscape under an autumn sun suggests the past.

In 1855 the railroad was rapidly extended from

Madison west toward Mazomanie. This fact, giving rise to a thriving village and largely increasing the farming population, produced other marked social and economic changes.

The site of the present village before 1855 was owned by John Hudson, William Robinson and Henry Walker. Part of it was state school land. The first settler on the village site was John Hudson. As early as 1845 John M. Wilson saw John Hudson and Frank Ranyard living in a small log house about four rods directly across the creek from the present school building. Joseph Bennett saw them there in 1847. About 1849 Hudson built a frame house a few feet back of where Salisbury's drug store now stands. This was the first frame house on the village site, and part of it still stands on Bridge street just south of the creek. In 1855 he was living in the frame house with his wife and five children.

In the same year Henry Walker, with his two children, were living in a log house a little east of the present creamery. John Holmes, who had married Mrs. Somerville, sold his farm to Walker. Richard Somerville had come from England in 1844 with his wife and five children and lived in

the log house east of the creamery. He died the same year, his death being the first in the settlement.

At the same time William Robinson, with his wife and three children, were living on what is now lot one, block one, of Robinson's addition.

Hudson, Walker and Robinson all lived within the present village limits in 1855. At the same time several families were near neighbors: John Royston, with his son Reuben, lived on the present Royston farm; Mrs. Bennett and three children lived one-half mile west of Hudson's farm; John Wrigglesworth, wife and four children lived a few rods west of Bennett's; Robert North, wife and two children lived just west of Bennett's; Mrs. Williams and four children lived about half way from the present Sauk bridge to Butz' grove; Mr. Howarth, wife and three children lived about one mile east of John Hudson's house. There was no one living in the south part of the present village and none on the north except Walker and Robinson.

In 1855 all of the land south of Hudson's house and within the present village limits was a prairie, without a single tree, and supporting a luxuriant growth of prairie grass. The land for forty rods

west of the station sloped gradually over the present railway. A depression just east of the station has since been filled in from the cut on the west. North of Hudson's house lay the same kind of prairie except where it had been inclosed by rail fences and cultivated by Hudson, Walker and Robinson. The only bridge across the creek was one near the present Sauk bridge. It was made of log stringers covered with logs and dirt.

Edward Brodhead and others caused to be recorded the first plat of "Mazomanie" on July 5, 1855, and the first train by an official time-card arrived at the station on June 7, 1856. In the autumn of 1855 many new-comers arrived, bought lots and began to build. The first structures were some shanties for the men at work along the railway. George Butler built the "American House" on the present site of Lamboley's store, and about the same time the "Mazomanie Hotel" was built by H. A. Cowdery on the site of Lappley's drug store. The station house was a two-story building with lunch rooms in the upper part, approached by a broad stairway in front. Martin and Holbrook started the first general store in the building now occupied by Mr. Cork; a little later D. W.

Bronson began a general store on the present site of Mr. Vogel's meat market. William Freeman and Sydney Vedder had a general store in the same building now used as the Huggins House. The postoffice was kept in this building by Freeman, who was a deputy for the postmaster, Mr. Whitney. L. D. Brooks kept a general store where Murrish's store now stands. W. U. Hover kept a tin shop and some hardware in the front part of his dwelling, which is now used as a part of the Congregational parsonage. Angus and Allen McDonald had a small hotel near the site of the present Catholic church; their building is now used for the parochial school. The Congregational society erected a church on the hill in 1855; the building now stands across the street from the residence of George Clough. Only five buildings were south of the railroad in March, 1856, when J. B. Stickney first came to Mazomanie. North of the railroad there were no residences except those of Hudson, Walker and Robinson, and those in the two hotels and five stores.

During the years 1856-57 the number of buildings very greatly increased. On November 15, 1856, the Madison Patriot stated that Mazomanie

had about eighty buildings. Lots ranged in price from \$50 to \$500. Dwellings were rapidly constructed, and people were moving in from Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio and eastern Wisconsin. A few houses were moved from Dover. Alfred Senior moved his drug store and stock from that place in 1857. The same building is now used as a barber shop by G. F. Dewey. Charles Hall kept a drug store in the Brooks block before Senier came. James Cawley started a general store in a brick building which is still standing near the east end of Crescent street. Charles Butz opened another store in a building now occupied by Mrs. Kohlman. Barney Campbell kept a store in the house now occupied by C. C. Whelan. Lynch and Walker erected a grist mill east of the station. A two-story building called Haskall University was erected in 1857 on the present site of Fred Trager's residence at the corner of Third and State streets. During the same year a district school building was built on the corner south of George Ellis' present residence.

Most of the residences up to this time were between the railroad and the creek and extended from Ray street to Mill street. During the next

two years the building was not so rapid, but there was some progress, and the census of 1860 shows that the population of the village was 604, and of the township 372. There were 516 males and 460 females. The village and township formed one election district, which gave Douglas 107 and Lincoln 161 votes. Within five years more than 700 persons had been added to the population of the township.

The original plat of the village was recorded in the office of register of deeds July 5, 1855. The owners of the land were Edward Brodhead, Anson Eldred, Moses S. Scott, Eliphalet Cramer and Abram Ogden. Hudson's First Addition was recorded July 28, 1855, and his Second Addition August 31, 1855. Robinson's Addition was recorded October 6, 1855. Senior's First Addition was recorded January 8, 1856, and his Second Addition June 20, 1856. Prairie Addition was recorded March 15, 1856. The land was owned by John Catlin, Edward Barber and A. W. Curtis. Walker's Addition was recorded in November, 1856. The University Addition, owned by William Robinson, was recorded March 21, 1859. Bronson's Addition was recorded May 10, 1873.

In 1858 the legislature detached from Mazomanie the present township of Black Earth.

The village site was selected by Edward Brodhead, who was superintendent of construction for the railroad company. He named the village, and later told J. B. Stickney that the name was that of an Indian chief, and that it meant "Walking Iron," or "The Iron that Walks." In 1836, nineteen years before Brodhead named the village, and sixteen years before he came to Wisconsin, the name from which Mazomanie was derived attained a sudden and wide-spread notoriety. At that time Fort Winnebago, now Portage, was the chief trading point for the Indians of southern Wisconsin. Pierre Paquette, the agent at Fort Winnebago of the American Fur Company, was known not only to the Indians, but also to all the white traders from Green Bay and Milwaukee to Mineral Point and Prairie du Chien. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1796, and, at the time of his death, was six feet two inches in height and weighed two hundred pounds. His father was a Frenchman and his mother an Indian woman. Pierre Paquette was a good friend of the Winnebagoes, but he had assaulted and beaten one Man-

ze-mon-e-ka, the son of Whirling Thunder, a Winnebago chief. Man-ze-mon-e-ka went to Portage in 1836 to have trouble with the giant half-breed. Paquette, hearing he had come, approached for the purpose of beating the Indian again. Man-ze-mon-e-ka, raising his rifle, warned the trader to keep away, but Paquette, pointing to his own breast, said, "Fire if you are brave." The Indian fired, and the noted fur trader fell dead. Man-ze-mon-e-ka was tried for murder, and the story was told throughout the state, and appeared in the newspapers. Man-ze-mon-e-ka was an Indian word that meant "Iron Walker." Nineteen years after the event Edward Brodhead had heard the story and changed the name to Mazomanie.

The people who came to the village from 1855 to 1860 were mainly from southeastern Wisconsin, and from Vermont, New Hampshire, New York and Ohio. Society was very democratic, there being few or no class distinctions. It was customary to have dances in the new buildings as they were completed. In 1856 mixed passenger and freight trains left for Madison twice each day. Trade and business of all kinds were very active. Politics ran high. On August 4, 1856, a "Fre-

mont and Dayton" club was organized with William Powell as president and J. B. Stickney as treasurer. A society of spiritualists had many seances. In 1857 Henry Walker published a paper called the "Mazomanie Herald." It was a small weekly newspaper, and ran less than a year. Walker sold out to a Mr. Boardman, who published the "Weekly Mazomanian" for some months. In May, 1855, the Weekly Argus and Democrat published the prices for the "Madison Markets" as follows: Flour, \$8.50 to \$9.00; wheat, \$1.38 to \$1.40; pork, \$12 per bbl., lard, 7c; butter, 20c to 25c; brown sugar, 7c to 8c; coffee, 14c to 20c; potatoes, 75c; tallow, 13c. In July, 1860, the Milwaukee Sentinel quoted: Flour, \$4.50 to \$6.00; wheat, \$1.12 to \$1.15; oats, 28c; corn, 46c; rye, 68c; butter, 7c to 9c; eggs, 9c to 10c.

The township and village were from the first religious communities. The Methodists were the first to hold services in the township. John M. Wilson and Thomas Wilson, who came from England in 1844, state that William Wrigglesworth was the first preacher in Mazomanie. He preached in various farm houses before 1846. In that year a regular church was organized with Schuyler

Waldron as minister. Succeeding Waldron were James Lawson, Mr. Barnes, J. T. Pryor, Robert Robotham, John W. Ford, Mr. Buck and John Murrish. Samuel Hawley and George Cutler also preached occasionally. The society did not have a church building until 1866, when the present structure was built. The services were held in various houses, but after 1857 they were conducted in the school-house or "Town Hall" near the residence of George Ellis. The Primitive Methodists also held services in the township and village from 1846 to 1860, when they put up the small church building now used by the Lutheran congregation. The trustees of the Primitive Methodist church in 1861 were: Amos Ellis, Thomas Ellis, George Stephen, John Wrigglesworth, William Darlington and Richard Thornber.

The first Congregational society was organized in the log house of Mr. Hays, a mile and a half east of the present village, in 1853. There were eight or nine members, and David Jones was the minister. He was a Welshman, living near Arena, and, while not a fluent speaker, he was well liked by the people. William Howarth, James Hays, Henry Howarth, Eliza Howarth and Elizabeth

Peniston were the first members. The services were held at the log school-house near the house of James Hays until 1855, when the congregation built the church opposite the present residence of George Clough. Mr. Wadsworth succeeded David Jones as minister, and services were held in the new church until about 1860, when the society disbanded.

The next church society was that of the Baptists. It was organized in 1855 by Moses Rowley, who served as their minister for nearly three years. The services at first were held at the house of Rowley, who lived about one-half mile north and a little east of the present railroad station. Some of the members were: William Robinson and wife, John Hudson and wife, Mr. Crosby and wife, Mr. Goldthwaite and wife, and Mrs. Lyman of Dover. The Haskall University building was erected in 1857, and then the services were held there. Luther Humphrey followed Moses Rowley as minister, and Rowland Hill also preached to the Baptists.

In 1856 the Catholics were united in a society, and the village was made a mission for the next three years. During this time Rev. F. X. Wein-

hardt of Sauk City conducted services at this mission once each month. The first church was located about a block north of the present Catholic church. The same building is now used by Miss Nettie Lincoln. The second church, built in 1865, was near the site of the first. Some of the members then were Michael Welch and wife, Daniel Riley and wife, William Borman and wife, John Calahan and wife, and Edmund Carey and wife.

The Haskall University was an institution that attracted considerable attention in 1856-59. Its chief promoter was Moses Rowley, who named it after a minister in New York. It was incorporated by an act of the legislature on March 1, 1856. The first section of the law provided "That William Robinson, H. A. Bentley, Rowland Hill, Joseph Stephenson, J. D. Sweat, Moses Rowley, John Hudson, T. Crooks, W. Bowman, J. B. Sweat and Henry Howarth, their associates and successors, be and are hereby created a body corporate and politic to be known by the name of the Haskall University." Other sections of the law fixed the value of each share at \$25; gave the owners one vote for each share; authorized the election of not less than six nor more than twenty-four

trustees, and gave such trustees full power to manage the affairs of the University and employ teachers. Two years later the law was amended limiting the number of trustees to six.

It was designed to have the University in numerous and spacious buildings on the hill northeast of the village, and the stone foundation of one building was laid there. The corner-stone, containing coins and various articles, was laid, and there was singing and an address by Moses Rowley.

A temporary building two stories in height was erected at the corner of Third and State streets in the early months of 1857. The upper part was used as the school-room and the lower part as a dwelling.

The school opened in 1857 with an attendance of about fifty the first day. Prof. S. S. Benedict, a graduate of the State University at Madison, was the principal, and Miss Caroline Prescott, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, was the assistant. They taught Latin, French, geometry, algebra, astronomy, music, drawing, and some of the common branches. Tuition was charged. Some of the pupils came from a distance, but most of them were from the village. The second principal was

Luther Humphrey, who staid only six months, at the end of which time he and Miss Prescott were succeeded by Dr. Hooker and his wife. The attendance decreased until the early part of 1859, when the school was abandoned. Mrs. Frederick Stickney, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Gleason, James Greening, James High, Mrs. Charles Kerr and Mrs. Alvord attended this school. About 1859 Jonathan Jones taught school in the same building.

The failure of the school in the Haskall building was due in part to the rise of the public schools. The district school building opposite the present residence of George Ellis was a one-story frame building about 20 by 40 feet in size and erected in 1857. Miss Ayres, Miss Carrie Freeman, Mr. Hutchinson and Miss Park, now Mrs. Blanchard, taught there. For a short time the Haskall building was used by the district until the south half of the present high school building was erected.

CHAPTER III.

THE PERIOD OF THE CIVIL WAR.

1861-1865.

On April 15, 1861, Lincoln issued the call for 75,000 "three-months men" to put down the rebellion. In the same month Lucius Fairchild came to Mazomanie and gave an address in support of the coming war. Tears came to his eyes as he spoke for the Union and asked for men to defend its existence. He opened headquarters at the American House, and Philo A. Jones was the first man to enlist. The others who enlisted were Emil H. Enderly, John W. Howarth, John O. Johnson, G. F. Rowell, Jacob Metzler, Jesse S. Miller and Leon J. Roche. They belonged to Co. K. of the First Regiment of infantry.

The following are the names of the soldiers who enlisted from Mazomanie:

Name.	Regt.	Co.
Hubbard, Charles O.....	2d C	D
Stewart, James.....	2d C	D
Thornton, Elijah B.....	3d C	
Rouse, Henry F.....	3d C	M
Rouse, Pascal P.....	3d C	M
Brink, Benjamin	3d C	M

Name.	Regt.	Co.
Calkins, Luman	6th Bat.	Lt. Art.
Peck, Asa P.....	1st R., H. Art.	F
Bywater, Benjamin.....	1st R., H. Art.	F
Carden, Henry T.....	1st R., H. Art.	F
Moulton, Stillman	1st R., H. Art.	F
Moulton, C. F.....	1st R., H. Art.	F
Rouse, Henry F.....	1st R., H. Art.	G
Powell, Henry.....	1st R., H. Art.	G
Verdan, Louis.....	3d Inf.	K
Heisen, Frederick	2d	H
Stahel, John	2d	K
Naegely, Henry	2d	K
Maislein, John	2d	K
Metzler, Jacob.....	2d	K
Hammond, Brant C.....	5th	
Davidson, William.....	6th	D
Fowler, Josiah.....	6th	D
Hubbard, Francis.....	6th	D
Hubbard, Norton.....	6th	D
Huntington, Theodore	6th	D
Naegely, Henry	6th	G
Maislein, John	6th	H
Krebs, James.....	8th	G
Bartz, Julius	9th	D
Lohr, Christian.....	9th	D
Kratzeh, John.....	9th	F
Freeman, William.....	11th	A
Jones, Philo.....	11th	A
McDonald, Angus.....	11th	A
Baker, William.....	11th	A
Barton Sylvester.....	11th	A
Berg, Charles.....	11th	A
Berrie, Christian.....	11th	A
Berg, Henry.....	11th	A

Name.	Regt.	Co.
Blynn, E. A.....	11th	A
Boardman, James.....	11th	A
Carpenter, Barnard.....	11th	A
Crooks, Joseph B.....	11th	A
Davies, George.....	11th	A
Ellis, Thomas G.....	11th	A
Ellis, George H.....	11th	A
Enderly, H. C.....	11th	A
Enright, Patrick.....	11th	A
Enright, Richard	11th	A
Ford, John.....	11th	A
Fowler; Benjamin.....	11th	A
Fowler, John G.....	11th	A
Greening, Charles.....	11th	A
Johnson, Nelson.....	11th	A
Kellech, Peter C.....	11th	A
Kerr, David.....	11th	A
Kerr, Francis.....	11th	A
Learnard, Henry W.....	11th	A
Learnard, Harmon R.....	11th	A
Mason, Julius H.....	11th	A
Miller, William.....	11th	A
Morrill, John C.....	11th	A
Park, Joseph	11th	A
Parkin, Benjamin.....	11th	A
Porter, Stephen V	11th	A
Porter, N. W.....	11th	A
Pritchard, James	11th	A
Reeve, Charles	11th	A
Roberts, Lyman	11th	A
Ryan, John	11th	A
Shew, Thomas B.....	11th	A
Stevens, Frederick.....	11th	A
Wells, Henry N	11th	A

Name.	Regt.	Co.
Wheeler, Joel F.....	11th	A
Yeager, Leonard.....	11th	A
Zirbel, John.....	11th	A
Downs, Nathan.....	11th	G
Law, James	11th	G
Borwell, Edward	11th	G
Spink, Hall	11th	G
Stewart, Hugh.....	11th	G
Bower, Edwin.....	11th	
Cornes, Edward W.....	14th	K
Dodge, Thomas.....	14th	K
Filkins, Hiram	14th	K
Howard, William.....	14th	K
Jenness, Richard.....	14th	K
Lewis, Alden P.....	14th	K
Jackson, Eben.....	17th	K
Bailey, John	17th	F
Hawley, Wm. W.....	17th	F
Hill, James S.....	17th	F
Hyer, Albert	17th	F
Joyce, James	17th	F
Moran, Owen.....	17th	F
Tappan, George.....	17th	F
Tiernan, Patrick.....	17th	F
Tuhey, Thomas.....	17th	F
Briggs, Melancthon.....	17th	H
Leonard, George A.....	17th	H
O'Brien, David.....	20th	K
Todd, Miles G.....	23d	
Brink, William.....	23d	D
Lingenfelter, Charles.....	23d	D
Addison, Robert M.....	23d	E
Appleby, John F.....	23d	E
Barnes, Evan B.....	23d	E

	Name.	Regt.	Co.
Borwell, Joseph	23d	E	
Calkins, John F.....	23d	E	
Casey, James.....	23d	E	
Fisher, Herman	23d	E	
Freeman, Edwin.....	23d	E	
Froelich, William.....	23d	E	
Harris, Gilbert	23d	E	
Helm, Louis.....	23d	E	
Henninger, Jacob.....	23d	E	
Holecomb, Worcester.....	23d	E	
Learnard, Porter.....	23d	E	
Learnard, Perry.....	23d	E	
Myer, Carl.....	23d	E	
Porter, John F.....	23d	E	
Roberts, William A.....	23d	E	
Roche, Leon J.....	23d	E	
Rowell, George F.....	23d	E	
Tyler, John G.....	23d	E	
Tyler, Orville	23d	E	
Waldron, Solomon.....	23d	E	
Wikoff, Jacob C.....	23d	E	
Green, James.....	23d	F	
Jones, George M.....	23d	F	
Knapp, Orson	23d	F	
Perry, Israel.....	23d	F	
Lingenfelter, David.....	23d	G	
Williams, Jabez.....	23d	G	
Link, John C.....	23d	K	
Addison, Robert.....	29th		
Stafford, Joseph	35th	A	
Barton, Sylvester.....	35th	B	
Bywater, James	35th	B	
Fisher, Herman	35th	B	
Hutchinson, George.....	35th	B	

Name.	Regt.	Co.
Learnard, Perry	35th	B
Parkin, Robert	35th	B
Deitlein, Andrew.....	35th	C
Westhauser, John	35th	C
Green, James.....	35th	K
Jones, George	35th	K
Knapp, Orson	35th	K
Perry, Israel, Jr	35th	K
Hall, Charles E.....	40th	K
Downs, Nathan.....	40th	K
Greening, James H.....	40th	K
Beach, Joseph.....	40th	K
Blynn, Ethan A.....	40th	K
Boardman, Wm. T.....	40th	K
Bywater, Thomas.....	40th	K
Campbell, James	40th	K
Campbell, Robert.....	40th	K
Crooks, William.....	40th	K
Deitz, Frank J.....	40th	K
Diment, George F.....	40th	K
Downs, William.....	40th	K
Earhart, William.....	40th	K
Erickson, Ole.....	40th	K
Hayes, Thomas.....	40th	K
Loughlin, Michael.....	40th	K
Moulton, Henry Z.....	40th	K
Moulton, Charles F.....	40th	K
Park, Elwin M.....	40th	K
Preston, John T.....	40th	K
Price, John E.....	40th	K
Shea, John.....	40th	K
Shea, Michael.....	40th	K
Schlough, Michael.....	40th	K
Sullivan, Dennis.....	40th	K

Name.	Regt.	Co.
Themanson, Nels.....	40th	K
Wilcox, Oscar A.....	40th	K
Williams, George.....	40th	K
Woolworth, Stephen.....	40th	K
Guthrie, William.....	41st	D
Stillwell, Zebulon.....	42d	I
Widener, William	42d	I
Dunlap, Errin	43d	I
Harder, Ferdinand	43d	I
Monod, Edward.....	43d	K
Roche, Emile.....	43d	K
Cline, William	43d	K
Hutchinson, Wm.....	47th	E
Briggs, Melancthon.....	48th	A
Hall, Charles E.....	49th	A
Whittlesey, Elisha.....	49th	A
Blynn, Ethan	49th	A
Steinbiser, Frank.....	49th	A
Fisher, John	49th	C
Wightman, George	49th	G

About 50 of these 200 men enlisted in Co.'s A and G of the 11th Wisconsin Infantry. This regiment assembled at Camp Randall, Madison, in October, 1861. After a few weeks' drill they left on November 20, by way of Chicago, for St. Louis, Mo. During the war they campaigned along the Mississippi, and in Alabama and Texas. In the battle of Champion Hills the Eleventh made a brilliant record. Company A were deployed as skirmishers in the face of a fierce artillery engage-

ment, and the regiment took one thousand prisoners with regimental stand of colors. They were in the trenches before Vicksburg, and constantly took part in the active operations of the siege. They were mustered out of service at Mobile on September 4, 1865, and received their final discharge at Madison on September 28, 1865.

The Twenty-third regiment left Camp Randall September 15, 1862, and arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, two days later. Thence they went down the river and took part in the battle of Champion Hills and the siege of Vicksburg. During the remainder of the war they campaigned in Mississippi and Louisiana. They were mustered out at Mobile on July 4, 1865, and discharged at Madison on July 24. The Fortieth regiment left Camp Randall on June 14, 1864, and were in various campaigns on the Mississippi for the rest of the war.

During this period the women organized a "Soldier's Aid Society." Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Bronson were presidents, and Mrs. P. G. Whitney was secretary. They held frequent meetings and sent all kinds of hospital supplies and other articles to the soldiers at the front. The women or-

ganized another society called the "Ladies' Loyal League." Its object was to care for the families of absent soldiers. Mrs. J. B. Stickney was president of this society.

Throughout the war individual soldiers were coming and going, and troops drilled on the school yard and on the open space west of J. B. Stickney's residence. Letters, papers and books were constantly sent to the soldiers at the front. At one time the ladies, with only three hours' notice, gave a free dinner at the railroad eating-house to one hundred soldiers on the way from Baraboo through Mazomanie to the front. At another time a train load of grim-visaged, hungry-looking Confederate prisoners passed through on their way to Camp Randall. When the news of Lincoln's assassination came many buildings were draped in mourning, and the loss of the great life, whose influence is still widening, seemed a personal one to the citizens. A procession was formed at Hover's corner and marched to the school building, where Miss Lizzie Joiner gave an address.

In 1868 Grant received 244 and Seymour 120 votes in Mazomanie. Counting with these the boys who were eligible for army service, it will be

seen that about one-half of the total number liable to military duty actually went to the defense of the Union. Such a patriotic record reflects credit on the township as well as honor to the soldiers who entered the service.

CHAPTER IV.

SINCE THE WAR.

1865-1900.

The population of the town and village for the last forty years is shown by the following table:

	Township.	Village.	Total.
1860.....	372	604	976
1870.....	570	1143	1713
1880.....	—	—	1646
1885.....	520	1024	1544
1890.....	448	1034	1482
1895.....	503	1015	1518

The census of 1885, taken by H. R. Learnard, shows that 1125 were born in the United States; 190 in Germany; 127 in Great Britain; 39 in Ireland; 11 in British America; 4 in Scandinavia; 1 in France; and 47 in all other countries.

In March, 1866, W. H. Brainerd and Henry R. Boardman began the publication of the "Mazomanian," and continued it until November of the same year. It was of the same size as the present Sickle, but had only two sheets. Job work was done at the office, but the "Mazomanian" was discontinued for lack of subscribers.

The "Mazomanian" of April 5, 1866, contained the following business advertisements:

"E. D. Bishop, M. D. Office at residence on Hudson St."

"W. H. Tamling, Magnetic Physician. Will cure all curable diseases by laying on of the hands."

"Henry Howarth, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Fred Stickney's new store."

"William Powell, Attorney and Counselor at Law."

"E. Wood Cornes, Practical Watch Maker."

"Mazomanie House. H. A. Cowdery, Proprietor."

"Whitney & Alvord, Dealers in Wood, Grain, Butter, Eggs. Call at Stone Warehouse."

"Henry Schildt, Merchant Tailor."

"W. W. Johnson, Cabinet Maker. Shop on Hudson St. opposite the Printing Office."

"George Reul, Cabinet Maker. Shop on Crescent St. next to the lumber yard."

"Bank of Mazomanie. W. B. Miller, Banker."

"Obrechts' Lumber Yard. Yard on corner of Crescent and Ogden Sts."

"Dry Goods. N. D. Crosby."

"Grocery Store. Opposite Mazomanie House. A. Campbell."

"New Store. Hardware & Groceries. South half of Willard's New Brick Block. Fred Stickney."

"Alfred Senier, Apothecary."

"New Meat Market, Widney & Flick, on Crescent St."

"Meat Market, John Warren. 1st door north of Willard's Brick Block."

"W. A. Park, Tinware. In P. O. building."

"Robotham & Clark, Boot Makers. At the stand formerly occupied by Crosby & Cooper."

"Millinery Establishment and Furniture on Hudson St. opposite the Printing Office."

"Trains

Going east—Express and mail, 11:15 A. M.

Going east—Freight and accommodation, 10:20
A. M.

Going west—Express and mail, 5:35 P. M.

Going west—Freight and accommodation, 10:20
A. M."

Later issues of the paper give the following additional advertisements:

"Dr. J. G. Mawney, Surgeon Dentist."

"General Store, Hover."

"J. Jones, Druggist."

The "Mazomanian," on April 5, 1866, quoted prices as follows: Wheat, No. 1, \$1.08; flour, \$3.50 to \$4.00; oats, 17c; corn, 25c; salt, \$3.50 a bbl.; wood, \$3.50 to \$4; sugar, 12c to 23c; butter, 22c to 30c; eggs, 12c to 14c; potatoes, 20c to 25c.

J. B. Stickney states that the period of best business activity was from 1860 to 1870. During this time the population of the village nearly doubled, and the population of the township, outside of the village, increased fifty-three per cent. The farmers came from a distance of thirty miles from Mazomanie, and for an average business day in 1870 the number of teams on the streets was three times greater than in 1900. There was little or no building during the later sixties, but the trade brought by the farmers made busy and profitable times for the merchant, laboring man and artisan. From the farms for twenty miles around came wheat, cattle, hogs and produce of all kinds.

In 1865 the legislature enacted, "All that portion of township number 9 north, of range number 6 east, being fractional sections numbers 13, 24, 25, 35, 36, . . . is hereby detached from the town of Roxbury" and attached to Mazoma-

nie. In 1866 the fractional section 23, and all of section 26 of township 9 north, 6 east, were joined to Mazomanie.

The movement for incorporation of the village began in 1884, and, after a vigorous opposition, the election, held on August 10, 1885, showed 114 out of a total of 211 in favor of incorporation. On September 1, 1885, the following village officers were elected:

John B. Stickney, President.

J. A. Schmidtz, Sutcliffe Parkin, Thomas Davies, E. M. Haseltine, Fred Trager, John G. Knapp, Trustees.

H. R. Learnard, Clerk.

G. C. Draper, Treasurer.

G. F. Whitney, Supervisor.

Thomas Woolrich, Constable.

J. A. Shower, Justice of the Peace.

Henry Schildt, Police Justice.

The first meeting of the trustees was at Knapp Bros.' store on September 3, and at the next meeting one week later Mr. Knapp presented a design for the village seal, which was adopted. John B. Stickney was re-elected year by year until 1891, when J. A. Schmidtz was elected and served until

1894. In the last-named year Henry Powell was elected president and served until 1897, when George H. Clough was elected. The next year Henry Powell was elected and has served until 1900.

On December 29, 1885, the electric lights were first put in operation, but until 1894 they were furnished by the Milling Company. On October 4, 1893, at a special election, the village voted, by 127 to 20, to issue bonds to the amount of \$10,000 for the purpose of constructing water-works and an electric-light plant to be owned and operated by the village. On October 24, 1894, the village voted to levy a tax of \$2,000 to extend the water-works system. The lights were run by the new plant for the first time on January 11, 1894. On July 13, 1900, the power-house was struck by lightning and the building burned, part of the machinery being saved. A new building is now being constructed.

A branch railroad was built from Mazomanie to Sauk City about 1881, and diverted considerable trade to the latter place. The next year the Mazomanie Knitting Factory was organized by the following: Bronson, Draper & Co., Murrish & Sons,

Smith & Campbell, J. B. Stickney, J. A. Schmidtz, F. Heydecke, Henry Fisher. Samuel Murrish was elected president, but resigned after a few years and was succeeded by J. B. Stickney. The capital stock was \$25,000. For the first few weeks about a dozen persons were employed, but later fifty or sixty were at work at the factory, and many more were employed in finishing the work in the village. The pay roll ranged from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per month. The factory turned out knit hosiery, mittens, scarfs, underwear and caps. About 1891 the business was closed out.

The Mazomanie Creamery was started in January, 1892. The shareholders in 1900 are A. M. Benedict, Samuel Murrish, Parman Brothers, William Smith, George Smith, John Murrish and David Harrop. There were 109,083 lbs. of butter made during the last year, and the company paid its patrons during the same time \$18,650. The business has been prosperous from the first.

In March, 1874, S. E. Bronson began the publication of the Sickle. Before the first issue a small handbill headed "Prolegomenon" was thrown into most of the yards at night. It had a picture of the skull and cross-bones, and contained

numerous startling statements such as, "O! Mazomanie, Mazomanie!" . . . "The noise of Sickles hurtled in the air" . . . "which drizzled blood upon the Section Bluff." Many people were alarmed and thought the day of judgment was at hand.

S. E. Bronson ran the paper until November, 1882, when Fred W. Johns took possession. During the next nine years the paper was decidedly improved in the character of its news. In November, 1891, the Adams Bros. leased the plant for a few months, and then Mrs. Johns was publisher and proprietor for a short time. H. L. Swan purchased the business in December, 1893, and has been owner and editor since.

The township and village of Mazomanie, during the last forty years, have given the majority of its votes to the Republican party. In 1860 Lincoln received 161 and Douglas 107 votes; in 1864, Lincoln 150 and McClellan 62; in 1868, Grant 244 and Seymour 120; in 1872, Grant 197 and Greeley 122; in 1876, Hayes 209 and Tilden 171; in 1880, Garfield 256 and Hancock 120; in 1884, Blaine 197 and Cleveland 154; in 1888, Harrison 205 and Cleveland 133; in 1892, Harrison 165 and Cleve-

land 155; in 1896, McKinley 220 and Bryan 120. In 1884 the Prohibitionists polled 19 votes; in 1888, 30; in 1892, 48; and in 1896, 17 votes. Some of the leading members of the Republican party were: J. B. Stickney, Stillman Moulton, Henry Moulton, D. W. Bronson, Seymour Bronson, John Murrish, Henry Powell, George Ellis, John G. Knapp and Fred Haseltine. The more active Democrats have been John Stahel, Chas. Howe, Chas. Trager, Mr. Dukershein and Alois Hutter.

The Methodists held their services in the "Town Hall" until 1866, when the present church was built. At the laying of the corner-stone in June of that year, the great pulpit orator, Samuel Fallow, delivered an eloquent address. In the corner-stone were deposited a Bible, a hymn book, the rules of discipline, copies of the Christian Advocate and The Mazomanian, and a list of the names of the trustees, the building committee, the presiding elder and pastors present, the speaker of the day, and the names of pupils in regular attendance at the High School.

A careful inspection of the records by Henry Schildt, the present secretary, shows that on Octo-

ber 5, 1859, the Mazomanie Mission was erected into a pastoral charge by Bishop E. S. Jones. The ministers since then have been.

R. Barret.	T. M. Evans.
John Murrish.	G. W. Nuzum.
H. Chadceyne.	E. W. Allen.
C. L. G. Blejsing.	I. N. Adrian.
W. W. Smith.	T. J. McMurray.
B. C. Hammond.	E. J. Symons.
J. D. Searles.	W. B. Haseltine.
J. P. Sparrow.	C. M. Turner.
W. E. Huntington.	W. F. Emery.
A. D. Dexter.	A. E. Smith.
James Sims.	D. E. Vernon.
G. N. Kellogg.	W. H. Chynoweth.
J. D. Brothers.	W. H. Steward.
E. T. Briggs.	T. J. Lewis.
H. Dockham.	Wm. Moore.
F. W. Hall.	V. R. Thompson.
J. E. Kundert.	

The first Congregational society disbanded about 1860, and there was practically no society until February 16, 1867, when Rev. A. S. Allen, John Murrish, Thomas Ellis, Darius Boardman, Joseph Barney, Mrs. Sarah Barney, Mrs. Jane Murrish, Mrs. Sarah Jones, Mrs. Minerva Chapman, James Hays, Asa Seymour and Mrs. Charlotte Stickney

met and "Resolved, That we do hereby form ourselves into a Christian church to be called the Congregational Church of Mazomanie." Services at first were held in the present Baptist church; but in 1871 they built a new church on the site of the present Congregational church. This burned April 29, 1891. The present church was rapidly constructed, and was dedicated January 20, 1892. The ministers officiating since 1867 have been:

Darius Boardman.	E. J. Rees.
T. B. Jervis.	George B. Hubbard.
D. W. Comstock.	H. A. Miner.
A. W. Curtis.	T. Arthur Porter.
M. M. Martin.	J. E. Evans.
E. C. Stickel.	W. J. C. Ralph.
A. N. Hitchcock.	Joseph W. Helmuth.
M. S. Hall.	William Crawford.

The Baptists continued to hold their services in the Haskall building until 1865, when the present church was erected. They worshiped here until about 1881. The ministers were:

Luther Humphrey.	Frank Powers.
W. C. Wright.	Joseph Wassall.
Moses Picket.	Joseph Bowman.
W. H. Brisbane.	Enoch Prouty.

The Catholic church held services in the second church built by the society in 1865 until 1892,

when the present church was completed at a cost of \$18,000. The priests officiating since 1860 have been:

Rev. Father Stroka.	Rev. M. Monaghan.
Rev. Thomas Walsh.	Rev. Mazeaud.
Rev. J. Kearney.	Rev. R. J. Scott.
Rev. Lawrence Kinney.	Rev. A. S. Leitner.
Rev. James Morris.	Rev. P. J. Jones.

Rev. Father Flasch.

Salem Kirche began in 1850 with seven members, and services were held in various houses until 1864, when the society used the building erected by the first Congregational society. The first class leader was Mr. Carl Zirbel. Mr. and Mrs. Zirbel, aged respectively 89 and 83, still live in the village.

The ministers were:

Rev. H. Esch.	Rev. Wm. Zickerick.
Rev. Hauerd.	Rev. H. Clement.
Rev. Lindner.	Rev. P. Speich.
Rev. Ragatz.	Rev. T. Umbreit.
Rev. Schnake.	Rev. M. C. Werner.
Rev. Leo Buehler.	Rev. P. Massneger.
Rev. von Eschen.	Rev. H. Huelster.
Rev. Fleischer.	Rev. Sam Erffmeyer.
Rev. George Escher.	Rev. H. M. Schuerman.
Rev. S. Kortemeyer.	Rev. H. Best.
Rev. P. Held.	Rev. G. J. Kern.
Rev. Schaefer.	Rev. A. F. Wendorf.

Rev. F. A. Mundt.

The first Episcopal service held in the village was the baptism of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Black in November, 1861. Services were held in the Town Hall and Primitive Methodist church until 1869, when the present St. Luke's church was completed. The society was formally organized in January, 1868, when the bishop appointed Richard Black warden, Wm. Thompson treasurer, and E. W. Cornes clerk. The ministers since 1868 were:

Rev. J. B. Pradt.	Rev. Wilson.
Rev. E. W. Spalding.	Rev. R. C. Talbot.
Rev. F. C. Eldred.	Rev. B. W. Bonell.
Rev. W. P. Huntington.	Rev. C. E. Roberts.
Rev. H. M. Green.	Rev. O. J. Scovill.
Rev. P. B. Morrison.	Rev. Thos. Beeson.
Rev. Thos. Eglin.	Rev. A. Pratt.

Rev. Thomas Stafford.

St. Johns Evangelican church was founded by Rev. Paul Pichler on March 23, 1890. Services were held in the Baptist church until 1896, when the society bought the building owned by the Primitive Methodists. Services are conducted in German, and the membership is about 95. The ministers were:

Rev. Paul Pichler.	Rev. George Sandrock.
	Rev. Frederick Eigenmann.

The census of 1895 shows the population of both village and town to have been 1,518. Of these 146 were born in Germany; 89 in Great Britain; 33 in Ireland; 10 in British America; 7 in Scandinavia, and 43 in all other countries. Thus, about one-fifth of the population was foreign born.

The postmasters from 1855 to the present time have been:

G. T. Whitney.	Leander Lincoln.
Wm. L. Freeman.	Fred Stickney.
D. W. Bronson.	John Raynor.
Henry Schildt.	Maud Dodge.

In 1861 the south half of the present high school building was erected, and in 1868 the district voted \$2,600 to build the north half. In the early sixties the primary department was kept in what was called the Town Hall.

In 1876 the present Free High School was established, and since then has received State aid, amounting to \$500 during the past year. Since 1879 twenty-one classes, comprising 139 students, have graduated. In 1897 the district voted to adopt the system of free text-books, which has been maintained since that time.

For several years past the High School has offered a Latin course and a General Science course,

when the present church was completed at a cost of \$18,000. The priests officiating since 1860 have been:

Rev. Father Stroka.	Rev. M. Monaghan.
Rev. Thomas Walsh.	Rev. Mazeaud.
Rev. J. Kearney.	Rev. R. J. Scott.
Rev. Lawrence Kinney.	Rev. A. S. Leitner.
Rev. James Morris.	Rev. P. J. Jones.

Rev. Father Flasch.

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Rev. H. Esch.	Rev. Wm. Zickerick.
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Rev. Lindner.	Rev. P. Speich.
Rev. Ragatz.	Rev. T. Umbreit.
Rev. Schnake.	Rev. M. C. Werner.
Rev. Leo Buehler.	Rev. P. Massneger.
Rev. von Eschen.	Rev. H. Huelster.
Rev. Fleischer.	Rev. Sam Erffmeyer.
Rev. George Escher.	Rev. H. M. Schuerman.
Rev. S. Kortemeyer.	Rev. H. Best.
Rev. P. Held.	Rev. G. J. Kern.
Rev. Schaefer.	Rev. A. F. Wendorf.
	Rev. F. A. Mundt.

and recently an English course has been added. Four years in Latin and two years in German are given. Three teachers are employed in this department. The High School is accredited at the University of Wisconsin in the Modern Classical, Civic Historical, General Science, English, Engineering, Four Years' Pharmacy and Agricultural courses.

The principals of schools since 1860 have been:

Lyman Hutchinson.	H. D. Kinney.
N. E. Goldthwaite.	W. A. Corson.
Merrick Goldthwaite.	R. D. Evans.
D. W. Gilfillan.	W. W. Kilgore.
W. A. De La Matyr.	E. N. Warner.
Mr. Wadsworth.	R. F. Sciff.
L. D. Harvey.	E. E. Campbell.
Inez C. Childs.	O. M. Salisbury.
C. F. Harding.	Wm. Kittle.

CHAPTER V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWARD BATTY was born December 11, 1847, in Black Earth, and lived on his father's farm until about the age of twenty. He then bought a farm in Iowa county, where he lived until 1893, when he moved to Mazomanie. He is now village trustee. In 1872 he married Miss Catherine Ellsworth. Their children are: Mrs. Collins, near Blue Mounds; Bessie Glee, Harry, Louie and Frankie.

ALBERT M. BENEDICT was born in East Hartford, Conn., in 1827, and came to Mazomanie in 1863. He lived on a farm about one-half mile northeast of the village until 1890, when he went to Madison for two years to take the course in agriculture in the University. In 1892 he became one of the chief stockholders and managers of the creamery and is engaged in that business now.

JOSEPH BENNETT was born in Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, in 1827. He came to his present farm in June, 1847. His father, Christopher B.,

came out in 1844, located the farm and built a small log house. He died in 1847. Joseph Bennett married Miss Mary Kerr. They had four children: Christopher, died in 1864; Charles, now in Texas; Ida, in Mazomanie; Hattie, now the wife of C. C. Loyd in Rockford, Ill. Mr. Bennett has served as chairman of the Board of Supervisors about fourteen years.

MRS. JANETTE D. BLANCHARD was born in Weston, Vermont, May 20, 1839. Her maiden name was Park, and the family history runs back to the time of the Norman Conquest, when Thomas de Park, baronet, was granted lands in the north of England. Among his descendants were Sir Daniel Park, founder of the Park-Custis family of Virginia, and Sir Robert Park, who was knighted by Queen Anne for being the first to inform her of the victory of Blenheim. Sir Robert Park came to America in 1750 and settled in Connecticut, and he was the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Blanchard. The latter came with her parents to Vernon, Wis., in 1855, and to Black Earth the next year. She attended the Haskall University and later taught in the village and at East Troy, where, in 1861, she married Dr. C. S. Blanchard.

They remained in East Troy until 1891, except one year spent in California. Dr. Blanchard was Supervisor of his town and also a member of the State Legislature. In 1891 they removed to Mazomanie, where he died in 1893. The children are: Dr. C. W. Blanchard, who resides at Black Earth; Frank P. Blanchard, Racine, Wis.; Mrs. Scott, Mazomanie; Dr. A. C. Blanchard, Linden, Wis.

JOHN BRAUN was born in Switzerland in 1846. He came to Wisconsin in 1872 and two years later to Mazomanie, where he has resided since, except six years spent on a farm in Dakota. In 1877 he married Miss Emma Davis and they have one child — Mabel. He has been village trustee the last five years.

EDWARD W. BRODHEAD was born at Plattskill, Ulster county, N. Y., December 24, 1809. He spent his boyhood days on a farm and studied civil engineering at West Point. He gained such a reputation in his native State that in 1852 he was appointed chief engineer of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad and had charge of its construction. He located and named the village of Mazomanie. In 1857 he was elected President of the

railroad company. The next year he resigned to look after his real estate. From 1863 to 1882 he was President of the First National Bank of Milwaukee.

He was above the average height, with a large frame and massive head. He took pleasure in good horses and was fond of books and works of art. He died about 1895.

D. W. BRONSON was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1823 and came to Wisconsin in 1843. He lived in Walworth county for some time and then removed to Eagle, where he kept a store. He married Melissa E. Whitney and removed to Mazomanie in 1855, where he opened a general store. He kept this for a number of years and was also Postmaster from 1861 to 1877. For some years before his death he kept the lumber yard. He died May 19, 1880. Mrs. Bronson now resides at Omaha, Nebraska. His children reside as follows: Seymour E. B., near Sauk City, Wis.; Eva B., now Mrs. Charles Draper, near Webster, Texas; Jennie B., wife of W. A. Carson, died in 1899; Fred B., at Portage, Wis.

SEYMOUR BRONSON was born in Waukesha county, Wis., in 1852. He published the *Sickle* from 1874 to 1882. He was also in the banking business and was the chief lumber dealer. He married Miss Sophia Warner. They have five children: Edith, wife of Edward Rich; Ethel, Daniel, David and Ruth.

GEORGE BUTLER was born in Delaware county, N. Y., July 22, 1815. He came to Mazomanie in 1856 and built the American House, which he kept until 1860. He bought a farm about four miles from the village, but after one year he moved again to Mazomanie. In 1856 he married Anne Welden. He died October 24, 1889.

CHARLES BUTZ was borne in Cologne, Prussia, in 1829. After taking a college course, he studied chemistry under a specialist from 1846 to 1848. He then made a voyage around the world and traveled extensively in southern Australia. In 1852 he returned to Prussia and entered the army as a volunteer and left it as second lieutenant. He came to the United States in 1855, and in 1857 arrived at Mazomanie. He opened a general store and carried on business here until 1882,

when he retired and left the store in charge of his two sons. He still lives in Mazomanie.

JULIUS BUTZ was born in Sauk City in 1859. The family came to Mazomanie in 1860, where he attended school. He clerked in a store in Boscobel five years, in Darlington one year, and in Grand Rapids, Mich., one year. In 1882 he began business in Mazomanie, where he has since lived. In 1890 he married Miss Lillie Seymour. They have one child — Harry.

CHARLES BUTZ, JR., was born in Mazomanie in 1862. He clerked in Platteville, Boscobel, and in Mason City, Iowa. In 1884 he began business in Mazomanie. In 1881 he married Miss Ada Turnell. They have one child — Harold.

BARNEY CAMPBELL was born at Homer, N. Y., November 13, 1809. Here he married Miss Nancy Almy and they moved to Bellevue, Ohio, in 1833. They stayed there on a farm till 1856, when they came to Mazomanie and opened a general store. He was in this business for four years, then on a farm near the village for two years, and then back to the village and in Hampton, Iowa, for several

years. He died on July 7, 1888. He was master of the Masonic lodge and also town treasurer for several years. Mrs. Campbell died June 1, 1881. There were ten children, six of whom died in infancy: Theodore died in 1860; Mary, wife of J. S. Armstrong, lives at Prairie du Chien; Sarah, wife of Frederick Stickney, near Mazomanie; Hattie, wife of D. W. Clark, in Dodgeville, Wis.; Frank is now at Garfield, Washington.

MRS. MARGARET CAREY was born in Ireland in 1836 and came to Janesville, Wis., in 1855. Here she was married to Daniel Carey and they moved to Mazomanie in 1857. Daniel Carey was born in Ireland in 1828. While in Janesville he worked for the father of Frances Willard, who often wrote to Mr. Carey in Mazomanie. They lived on a farm near the village. Mr. Carey died December 10, 1895. There were eight children: Catherine, died in 1858; Daniel, now a lawyer in Northport, Washington; James, at Prosser, Washington; John, at West Superior, Wis.; William, died in 1888; Nora, died in 1880; Ellen and Margaret in Mazomanie.

H. B. CATLIN was born in 1829 at Bridport, Vermont. He came to Madison with his father in 1839 and two years later moved to a farm in Cottage Grove. In 1850 he went by the overland route to California and stayed there fourteen months. In 1861 he was married and three years later enlisted in the 1st Wis. Cavalry. In 1865 he moved on a farm one mile northeast of Mazomanie and remained here till 1896. He then sold his farm, and after living two years in Madison returned to Mazomanie. He has served as chairman of the Board of Supervisors. His son, Harry B., is in British Columbia. Another son, Horatio, died in Cameron, Mo., in 1898.

PHEBE CHARLESWORTH was born in England on February 29, 1796, and came to Dane county in 1845. Her maiden name was Evans and her first husband was John Bowman. In 1848 she married Henry Charlesworth. She died in Mazomanie on April 11, 1896.

GEORGE H. CLOUGH was born February 29, 1852, in Andover, Vermont. With his parents he came, in 1866, to a farm east of Black Earth, where he lived until 1876. He then married Miss Mary

Lawrence and lived in Berry until 1884, when he moved to Mazomanie and began the lumber business. He began the business alone, but was in partnership later with others. In 1899 he took sole charge of the lumber yard for the Brittingham & Hixon Lumber Company. He has been President of the village, trustee for several terms, and chief of the fire company. The children are: Alice C., now Mrs. K. H. Fadness, of Hampden, Wis.; Horace, Jessie, Ray, Della, Stella, and Inez.

WILLIAM CORK was born in Staffordshire, England, in September, 1833. At ten he began the trade of tailoring, which he continued with his brother until 1869, when he came to Wisconsin. In 1854 he married Miss Jane Dame. After staying fifteen months in Mineral Point he came to Mazomanie and has since resided here. The children are: Charles, Hugh, Bertha, Walter, and Salina, wife of William Conover, in Minneapolis; Arthur L. and Edwin H., in Madison. Frank travels for the Chicago *Record* and Wilfred is in Mazomanie.

HENRY COWDERY was born in Ohio. When about forty years old he moved to Grant county,

Wis., where he married Miss Ruth Whitcher. He returned to the Western Reserve for eight years and then came to Mazomanie in 1855. He kept the American Hotel for about fifteen years and then went to Humbolt, Kansas. His wife died there and he went to Denison, Iowa, where he died in the early nineties.

JAMES COWDERY was born and married in Ohio. He came to Mazomanie about 1870 and began the banking business. He had made considerable money in Ohio from oil wells, but lost it in running the bank.

GEORGE CUTLER was born in England and came to Mazomanie about 1850. He was a trustee of the Emigration Society and was sent out to close up its affairs. He was a local minister of prominence. He died about 1890, leaving one son and two daughters.

THOMAS DAVIS was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1828, and came to Black Earth in 1848. He bought a farm there on section 22, where he remained until 1868. In 1849 he married Miss Susan Wright. Since leaving the

farm they have resided in Mazomanie. Mr. Davis was town treasurer four years, town assessor four years, and supervisor two years in Black Earth. He has served as assessor in Mazomanie for three years.

JOHN DENU was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1851, and came to Mazomanie in 1866. He secured employment here in the harness business until 1877, when he began the same work for himself, and has kept a harness shop until the present time. His father died in Mazomanie in 1892, and his mother is still living. In 1862 he married Miss Olive Willmarth. The children are Mabel and Roy.

ALFRED DIMENT was born May 21, 1865, in Berry, Dane county, Wis. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1888. He went to Iowa and Colorado for some months, and in 1890 began the hardware business in Mazomanie. In 1891 he was married to Miss Nellie Stickney. They have one child — Gladys.

FREDERICK DIMENT was born in Bridport, Dorsetshire, Eng., in 1821. He came to Mazomanie in 1847 and settled on a farm four miles east of

the present village. He remained there till 1890, when he moved to the village. He has been supervisor of the township for five years. The children are: George, in Columbia, S. D.; James, postmaster at Owatonna, Minn.; H. W. and Walter, at Fairmont, Minn.; John, at Hokah, Minn.; Laura, now Mrs. Keeley, at Loomis, Cal.; Frank, at Mazomanie; and Clara, now Mrs. Robinson, at Chillicothe, Mo.

FRANK DIMENT was born in 1863 on Half Way Prairie, four miles east of Mazomanie. In 1885 he married Miss Kittie Hamm, and in 1891 moved to the village. For some time he traveled for the Mazomanie Cabinet Co., but in 1895 he opened a confectionery and grocery store. They have two children — Harvey and Mabel.

BAMFORD DODGE was born in Nova Scotia, October 22, 1845. In 1850 he came with his parents to Ridgeway, Iowa county, Wis. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. G of the 11th Inf., and served until wounded at Mobile, Ala., near the close of the war. In 1868 he married Miss Anna Reeve, and moved to the village of Mazomanie in 1891. For many years he traveled for a wholesale grocery

house of Milwaukee. He died September 14, 1895. The children are: Maud, who has been postmistress for the last four years; Lulu, now Mrs. R. Roberts of Blue Mounds, and Bamford.

LOUIS W. DUKERSHEIN was born in Dodge county, Wis., in 1868, and came to Mazomanie in 1892, where he opened a hardware store. In 1891 he married Miss Emily Kuhn. They have one child — Lelia.

ADAM DUNLAP was born in Marcellus, N. Y., December 18, 1813. In 1842 he married Harriet Labolt, and three years later moved to Sauk county, Wis. In 1848 he settled on his present farm on section 36. They have had ten children, four of whom are living: Erin is a grain dealer in Sauk City, Wis.; Mary, wife of Webster Emly, lives in Minnesota; Erwin is on the farm in Mazomanie; Jennie, wife of William Davis, is in Portage, Wis.

REV. FREDERICK EIGENMANN was born in Flehingen, Baden, Germany, in 1870. He attended the common schools there, and later a theological seminary in Neuendettelsau, Bavaria, where he

studied for the ministry. In 1894 he came to Dubuque, Iowa, where he studied one year. He married Miss Wilhelmina Muller in 1895, and the same year came to Mazomanie, where he has since been pastor.

GEORGE ELLIOTT was born in Nottinghamshire, Eng., in 1822. He came to Ontario, near Niagara Falls, in 1845 and began the milling business. In 1857 he moved to Milwaukee and opened a hardware store, which he kept until 1874, when he came to Mazomanie. He then kept a furniture store until 1883, when he sold to Mr. Knapp. He died March 10, 1898. The children living are: Mrs. Pilkington, Dubuque, Iowa; E. J. Elliott, Dell Rapids, S. D.

AMOS ELLIS was born in Masbro, Yorkshire, Eng., on May 12, 1810. In 1833 he married Miss Elizabeth Gouldsborough. In 1849 they, with their five children, came to Gorstville and settled on a farm about two miles southwest of Mazomanie. In 1883 they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Ellis died in December, 1883, and Mr. Ellis on April 21, 1894. The children were: Thomas G., now in Otay, Cal.;

Sarah G., now Mrs. Madison, and George H., residing in Mazomanie; Nathan H., living four miles west of the village, and Eliza, Mrs. Bywater, in Mazomanie.

GEORGE H. ELLIS was born June 24, 1842, and lived on the farm until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A of the 11th Wis. Infantry. He was in the battle of Champion Hills, at the siege of Vicksburg, and campaigned south along the Mississippi to the Gulf. He took part in the charge on Fort Blakely, Ala., on April 9, 1865. In 1866 he married Isabel Linley, and they moved on a farm until 1871. He then kept a hotel in Arena for two years. For the next ten years he sold monuments for a marble company. From 1883 to 1893 he traveled for the Mazomanie Knitting Company, and from 1893 to 1900 for the Portage Hosiery Company. The children are: Archie G. and Amy G. Ellis.

GEORGE GILLETT was born March 13, 1815, in London, Eng. His father was in the battle of Waterloo. The son came to Springfield, Dane county, in 1846, where he lived for forty years. He lives with his relatives.

ROBERT GILLETT was born May 16, 1841, in England. He lived in Springfield until 1861, when he enlisted in the 11th Wis. Infantry. He served four years in the war and was at the siege of Vicksburg and in campaigns along the Mississippi. In 1862 he married Miss Emma Ford, and from 1865 to 1883 they lived on a farm in Springfield. In 1883 they moved to a farm in Berry, where they remained till 1893, when they moved to Mazomanie. Their children are: Robert E., George M., Joseph E., Blanche E., Flora L., Annie Z., Arthur C., Prudence and Edith.

DR. WM. HAMILTON GLEASON was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1833. He taught school from 1851 to 1855, and then attended Rush Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. He came to Mazomanie in 1874. His first wife died in 1883. In 1885 he married Miss Martha Kerr. He died on July 11, 1899. His son is a dentist at Mt. Horeb, Wis.

H. J. GODDARD was born in Andover, Vermont, in 1838, and in 1864 was married to Miss Abbie Peabody, a relative of the celebrated George Peabody. In 1870 they moved to Mazomanie, where

they have since resided. Their children are: William B., who now lives in Colorado, and Rena E., in Mazomanie. Another son, Robert A., died in 1866.

ALBERT D. GOODWIN was born in Canada June 9, 1842. He went to Pennsylvania in 1844 and to Richland county in 1853. In 1861 he enlisted in the 6th Wis. Battery and served throughout the war. He was at the siege of Vicksburg and on the campaign to Atlanta. After the war he was on a farm until 1872. Since 1872 he has been on the railroad, having been conductor twenty-two years. In 1865 he married Miss Clarissa Bill, who died in 1871. In 1875 he married Miss E. C. Ross. The children are: Mrs. Jackson, in St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Lawrence, Tucson, Arizona; Myrtle, in Mazomanie. They have lost two children — Frankie and Charles.

ROBERT GORST was born in Northwich, Lancashire, Eng., in 1796. He was in Frodsham's store in Liverpool for a number of years, and in 1844 came to Gorstville. He was the chief founder of the British Temperance Emigration Society. He settled on a farm about four miles south of

Mazomanie and died there April 27, 1863. There were six children, two of whom are living: John Gorst, four miles southeast of Mazomanie, and Mrs. Harrop, in the village.

JOHN GORST was born in Northwich, Eng., April 30, 1826. He came to Gorstville in 1845, and six years later bought his present farm. In 1852 he married Prudence Copley. They have eight children: Dr. Charles Gorst in Baraboo, Wis.; Wm. Gorst, presiding elder of the M. E. church at Neligh, Neb.; Robert N., at Trout Lake, Mich; Drusilla, wife of Chas Orcutt, in Nebraska; George, on the farm; Sarah, wife of B. C. Delamater, at Tigerton, Wis.; Wealthy, wife of H. E. Bonchard, in Michigan; and Bessie, with her parents.

HARRY GRAY was born in Barnsley, Yorkshire, Eng., in 1851. He came to Arena in 1856 and lived on a farm until 1869. He was in Vinton, Iowa, for two years, and in 1872 married Miss Elizabeth Linley, and they lived on a farm near Vinton for the next six years. From 1878 to 1882 they were on a farm in Arena, and for the next five years lived one mile east of Mazomanie. From

1887 to 1900 they have resided in the village, and Mr. Gray has been traveling salesman for a Madison marble company. Their children are: Clellie B., now the wife of L. H. Haas, of Truman, Minn.; Harry Leon and Sarah Blanch live with their parents.

GEORGE GREENE was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., June 6, 1810. He lived in Connecticut for twenty-six years, in Indiana a few months, at Prairie du Chien one year, south to New Orleans for a few months and then to the State of New York, where he was a traveling salesman for eight years. From 1849 to 1866 he lived on a farm in Richland county, Wis. He then lived in Spring Green two years and in 1869 moved to Mazomanie. He married Dotha E. Foote and they have two children: Martha E., now Mrs. Davies of Spring Green, and James B. Greene, of Mazomanie.

JAMES H. GREENING was born in Worcester, Eng., on December 31, 1841, and came with his parents to Gorstville in June, 1847. They settled on their present farm, where James Greening stayed until he enlisted—May 13, 1864—in the

40th Wis. Vol. Infantry. He served as orderly sergeant of Co. K until he was mustered out September 16, 1864. On March 25, 1870, he married Miss Ella J. Richards, and they moved to Necedah the same year, where Mrs. Greening died. In 1875 he returned to Mazomanie and took charge of the farm. In 1890 he married Miss Leora M. Laws. They have had four children: James Claude, Paul Edgar, Frank Russell and Wilbur Charles. Mr. Greening has been supervisor eight years and assessor one year.

ORIEN B. HASELTINE was born in Andover, Vt., February 27, 1816, and came to Vernon, Waukesha county, Wis., in 1836. He remained in Vernon until 1848, when he moved to the Black Earth valley. In 1870 he moved to Mazomanie, where he resided until his death on November 7, 1896. His widow still lives here. The children are: Orien, in Black Earth; Calista, wife of Wesley Park, in Grand Junction, Iowa; Rollin, in Grand Junction, Iowa; Ervin, in Mazomanie; Ellen, wife of Warren Walker, and Nora, wife of Chas. Bennett, of Black Earth.

CURTIS WOOD HASELTINE was born in Andover, Vt., on Sept. 12, 1817. He came to Vernon with

his brother Orien in 1836. He came to Mazomanie in 1860 and bought a large amount of land which later was known as the "Stock Farm." His wife died June 4, 1874, and he died at Ottawa, Kan., January 26, 1897. The children living in 1897 were: Franklin T., in Crookston, Minn.; Harriet E. Delano, in Ottawa, Kan.; Henrietta Boardman, in Centralia, Kan.; Annette H. Wheelock, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ella L. Carlton, in Minneapolis, Minn.; Elwin, in Grand Forks, N. D.; Jay, in Euclid, Minn.; Elmer F., in Mazomanie.

ALLEN E. HASELTINE was born in Vernon, Wis., in 1837. He moved to Richland county in 1846 and stayed there until 1875, part of which time he was in the lumber business. He married Miss L. M. Huntington, and in 1877 they moved to Mazomanie. He died in 1888. The children living are: W. A. Haseltine and Emma Leora Johnson, in Mazomanie; Guy Charles and Merle Nelson, in North Dakota. Allen E. Haseltine had two sisters, who still live in Mazomanie: Mrs. A. J. Sheldon and Mrs. Laws.

E. M. HASELTINE was born in Black Earth in June, 1850. He married in 1874 and moved to Mazomanie. He began business as a contractor and builder in 1875 and has followed this since. From 1883 to 1894 he was also a lumber dealer. Since 1893 he has also been engaged in farming and stock raising. He has served two years as village trustee and three years as assessor. His children are: Harry, Stacey, Susie, Grace and Ruth.

W. A. HASELTINE was born in Rockbridge, Wis., May 9, 1859. At the age of sixteen he spent one year on a farm in Minnesota and then attended an academy in Osceola, Iowa. He then taught school for several terms in the township of Mazomanie. In 1881 he married Miss Anna C. Smith and moved to Hyde, Wis., where kept a store for three years. In 1884 he moved to Mazomanie, where he has since resided. During the past twelve years he has traveled for John V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Haseltine have two children: Winfred David and Louise Jane.

DAVID HARROP was born in Cheshire, Eng., January 20, 1825. At twelve years of age he was

apprenticed to a tailor and served seven years. In 1845 he married the daughter of Robert Gorst and they came to Mounds Creek valley in Iowa county, where they lived on a farm twenty-five years. In 1872 they moved to Mazomanie and have resided here since. They have four children living. Martha, wife of Francis Wilson, and Robert Wesley, live in Mounds Creek valley. John is in Arena and Sarah in Cumberland, Wis.

JOSEPH HEWITT was born in Birmingham, Eng., December 25, 1811. He came to Wisconsin in 1848 and preached in Platteville, Janesville, Mineral Point, Mazomanie, and other places until 1887, when he died. His daughter, Priscilla, wife of James Schaffer, lives in Mazomanie.

JOHN B. HICKS was born in Devonshire, Eng., in 1843 and came to Canada in 1845 and to Milwaukee in 1861. He enlisted in 1864 in Co. H of the 6th Wis. Infantry and served in the Iron Brigade until 1865. After the war he spent ten years in Milwaukee in the milling business, and came to Mazomanie in 1878 and was the superintendent of the flour mill for about twelve years. He then went on a farm until 1900. He married

Miss Margaret Kearney. Their children are: John Clarence, George, Mamie, Alice, Nellie, John Logan, Clyde, Marguerite.

HENRY HOWARTH was born in Manchester, Eng., in 1814. He married Miss Eliza Turner, and they came to Mazomanie in 1850 and settled on a farm one mile east of the village. He was Assistant Register of Deeds of Dane county for nine years, Justice of the Peace fourteen years, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He was a Knight Templar of the Commandery at Madison. Mrs. Howarth died December 8, 1876, and Mr. Howarth on February 3, 1884. A daughter—Mary Howarth—still lives on the homestead.

CHARLES M. HOWE was born at Woodstock, Vt., August 4, 1828. In 1845 he went to sea and made a voyage around the world. In 1856 he married and came to Rock county, where he lived on a farm for five years. From 1861 to 1867 he kept a grocery store, first in Fulton and then in Stoughton. In 1867 he moved to Mazomanie, where he kept a general store until 1882, when he moved to Mellette, S. D. He owns a farm of 5,000 acres there, and also handles coal and buys

wheat. Mrs. Howe died in 1899, and their daughter Fannie in 1890. The son — Frank Howe — lives at Mellétte.

JOHN HUDSON was born in Belchford, Lincolnshire, Eng., and came to Gorstville in 1843. He was the first settler on the present village site. He died in 1865. The children now living are: Andrew, in Dakota; John, in Grand Meadow, Minn.; James, in Mazomanie; and Mary, now Mrs. Hutton, in Wyoming. James Hudson, the son, has served as town supervisor three years and as town treasurer three years.

MRS. HUGGINS, whose maiden name was Miss Eliza J. Coon, was born January 18, 1843, in Delavan, Wis. She came to Mazomanie in 1858, and four years later married George Reid, who died a few years later. In 1874 she married Mr. Huggins, who died in 1891. During the past years Mrs. Huggins has made the Huggins House such an excellent hotel that is very widely known by the traveling men.

MRS. HUMPHREY was born in Alfred, N. Y., in 1835. Her maiden name was Saphronia Hamilton, and in 1840 she came with her parents to

Rock county, Wis., where she lived until 1855. Daniel Humphrey was born January 7, 1870, in Prescott, Ont. He married Miss Hamilton in 1855. He made various contracts to construct the road-bed of the new railway from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien and also on a railroad in Cuba. They moved to their farm near the village in 1861. He died in 1893. Mrs. Humphrey has one child -- Mrs. W. M. Curtis, of Mt. Horeb.

ALOIS HUTTER was born in 1851 in Ast, Bavaria. He came to Sauk county, Wis., in 1863 and to Mazomanie in 1887. He was married to Miss Catherine Bindl in 1873, and they have five children: Henry, in Duluth; Mrs. Schillinger, Clara, Emma and Celia, in Mazomanie.

FRED W. JOHNS was born in Mineral Point in 1861. He came to Mazomanie and worked in the office of S. E. Bronson. In 1882 he purchased the printing plant and continued the publication of the Sickle. In 1888 he bought the business of the Sauk County News and published both papers. In 1890 he married Miss Henrietta Smith. He died in Colorado January 5, 1892. He left one child — Miss May Johns.

WALTER A. JOHNSON was born in Weston, Vt., in 1851. His father came to Black Earth in 1856 and opened a general store and warehouse. He married Miss Fannie N. Park. He was town treasurer there for eleven years and justice of the peace several years. He started the first public library in that village. Walter Johnson attended the Black Earth schools, and then the high school at Mazomanie, where he graduated in 1870. He married Miss Bowman. He taught school and was on the farm until 1896, when he came to Mazomanie and began the business of milling and a combination fence factory. They have one daughter (adopted) — Ethel, wife of Fred Madison.

OREN N. JOHNSON was born May 6, 1866, in Black Earth village. In 1867 his parents moved on a farm about two miles northeast of Mazomanie, where he stayed until 1882. In the following summers he went to South Dakota and to the schools in Mazomanie in the winters. He also attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Chicago. In 1893 he married Miss Emma Haseltine, and is now in the milling business. The children are Hazel, Mildred and Winfred.

JONATHAN JONES was born in Wales in 1832. About 1850 he came to Ohio, and in 1854 entered the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio. He graduated in 1858 and taught in an academy near Pemberton, N. J., for some months. In 1859 he came to Mazomanie and taught in the Haskall building. He then entered Senier's drug store, where he stayed for one year, and then began business for himself as a druggist in Mazomanie. He continued this for a number of years, and also bought land in Iowa county, where he now owns a large farm. In 1862 he married Sarah E. Sutherland, who died in 1885. His present wife was Miss Ellen Tredeau.

CHARLES KERR was born in Whitehaven, Eng., in 1828. In 1844 he, with his parents and four brothers and three sisters, came to Gorstville and settled on the farm where he still resides. In 1863 he married Miss Clara Greening. They have had three children: Frank, William and Nellie. The only daughter, Nellie, was drowned off a pleasure boat July 15, 1895. Frank is on the farm and William is in Aberdeen, S. D. Mr. Kerr has been supervisor four years.

DR. J. W. KESTER was born in Morrow county, Ohio, in 1853. His parents moved to Sauk county, where he lived on a farm until 1874. He attended a district school and also the high school at Reedsburg. From 1874 to 1881 he traveled for a firm selling machinery, and for the next three years was on a farm. He graduated from Rush Medical College, practiced in Black Earth twelve years, and came to Mazomanie in 1899. He has been married twice. The children are: Winnie, Vernon and Frank.

HENRY H. KIRCH was born in Germany in 1847 and came to Berry, Dane county, with his parents in 1857. He married Miss Sophia Felance and moved to Mazomanie, where he owns a large flour mill. The children are: Edith, now Mrs. Evert, in Marxville, Wis.; Nicholas, Henry, Mamie, Charles and Lewis.

JOHN G. KNAPP was born March 18, 1835, in Orange county, N. Y. He lived in Warwick, N. Y., from 1850 to 1883. He carried on the business of furniture and undertaking and was president of Warwick four years. He moved to Mazomanie in 1883 and bought the furniture

business owned by Mr. Elliot. He has been village trustee two years, town treasurer three years, and village treasurer two years: Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have two sons: Charles H., in Minneapolis, Minn., and William Knapp, in Mazomanie.

JOSEPH KNIGHT was born in England, June 11, 1828. He came to Dane county in 1846 and lived on a farm in Mounds Creek valley until 1885. For the past few years he has lived in Mazomanie. The children are: Emma, wife of Wm. Wallace; Arthur, in Mounds Creek valley; Ervin and Albert, in Iowa.

REV. JOHN E. KUNDERT was born in Martintown, Green county, Wis., April 19, 1871. His father was from Switzerland and his mother from Prussia. The son attended the public schools of Dubuque, Iowa, and Milwaukee, Wis., and later took a theological course at the Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill. In 1898 he began studies at the University of Wisconsin. In 1897 he married Miss Jennie Pearcey and they moved to Mazomanie in 1899, where he has been pastor since 1898. They have one child — Iva Marie Kundert.

HENRY LAPPLEY was born July 19, 1859, in Dane county, Wis. He lived on a farm until 1880. He came to Mazomanie in 1890 and began a jewelry store and watch-repairing business. In 1898 he added a full line of drugs and a stock of oils, paints, books and silverware. He was married in 1888 and has five children: Esther, Harry, Celia, Irene and Alta.

HARMON R. LEARNARD was born August 1, 1841, in Fairfax, Franklin county, Vt. He is the eighth in descent from William Learnard, who was in Massachusetts in 1632 and a selectman of a town in 1643. Harmon R. Learnard came to the township of Mazomanie with his parents in 1852 and for the next seven years lived on a farm on section 15. He then taught school until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A of the 11th Infantry and served throughout the entire war. He was in the battle of Champion Hill, at the siege of Vicksburg and was under Sherman at the capture of Jackson, Miss. He had three brothers also in the war. In 1868 he married Mary G. Howard and was on a farm from 1865 to 1877, except one year spent in Vermont. Since 1877 he has resided continuously

in the village. He was town clerk from 1879 to 1898, being prevented from holding the office longer by an act of the legislature. He has also been village clerk from 1885 to 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Learnard have one son, Merton, in Chicago, and a daughter, Iva, in Mazomanie.

JOHN LEES was born in Medley, Shropshire, Eng., April 16, 1803. In 1824 he married Miss Mary Parker, who died in 1845. Soon after he married Miss Jane Jones in Wales and came to the present town of Mazomanie in 1845. They settled on section 11, where Mrs. Lees died January 13, 1884. Mr. Lees died January 2, 1888. He left eleven children.

RICHARD LEES, son of John Lees, was born in Mazomanie, December 13, 1851. He worked on his father's farm until 1872. He then worked for the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. for twenty-two years, at first as a brakeman and later as a conductor. On May 2, 1877, he married Miss Frances White, and in 1894 they moved to the old home-stead. They have four children living: Fannie, Jessie, Walter and Richard.

L. A. LINCOLN was born in Windham county, Vt., in 1823. He married Miss Helen Reid in 1850, and came to Mazomanie in June, 1856, where both are still living. Mr. Lincoln was for many years engaged in mercantile business. He was supervisor of the township one year and postmaster four years. They have three children living: Flora, wife of George Thompson, and Walter, both in Winthrop, Wash. Nettie S. Lincoln is in Mazomanie.

HENRY LINLEY was born in Nottinghamshire, Eng., in 1824. He was married to Miss Sarah Bagnall in 1846, and settled on a farm in Arena in 1849, where he lived until 1889, when he moved to Mazomanie. He was a justice of the peace twenty-three years, member of the town board several terms, town assessor in Arena, and village trustee in Mazomanie. He died in 1899. Mrs. Linley now lives in Mazomanie. The children living are: Mrs. Geo. Ellis, Mrs. Gray and Miss Gertie Linley, in Mazomanie; William H. and John F., in Ontario, Cal.; Arthur G., Frank and Herman, in Arena; Miss May Linley, in Chicago.

WILLIAM MADISON was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., April 25, 1818. He came to West Point,

Wis., in 1850, and in 1861 enlisted in Co. A of the 11th Wis. Infantry and served throughout the war. In 1865 he married Miss Sarah G. Ellis, and five years later they moved to Worthington, Minn., where they lived on a farm until 1884, when they came to Mazomanie. Mr. Madison died in 1892, leaving Mrs. Madison and four children — Marie E., William E., James Daniel and Joseph Frederick.

JAMES DANIEL MADISON was born December 26, 1869, at West Point, Wis. He graduated from the high school in Mazomanie and from the University of Wisconsin. He then took the four years' course in the Medical College of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore and graduated in 1898. He continued with post-graduate studies and special work in the hospital for one year, and then was appointed to further special work in a Massachusetts hospital, where he has been secured for another year. He has had fourteen consecutive years of preparation for his profession.

DR. J. G. MAWNEY was born in Yates county, N. Y., in 1832. Until the age of nineteen he lived with his father and then entered a dentist's office

in Penn Yann, N. Y., where he remained seven years. In 1858 he married Ruth Ward and moved to Richmond, Ill., where they lived six years. He enlisted in Co. D of the 95th Ill. Infantry in 1862, and was mustered out from the hospital in 1863. The same year he moved to Horicon, Wis., where he lived until 1867, when he came to Mazomanie.

CHARLES F. MITCHELL was born in East Machias, Me., June 26, 1826. He spent his boyhood days on the farm, and later worked at the trade of a mill-wright. In 1850 he married Miss Mary Irving, and during the next ten years resided at Milltown, Me. They came to Portage, Wis., in 1860, and lived there for ten years, and then came to Mazomanie. At the time of his death on September 2, 1900, Mr. Mitchell had been in the service of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. for nearly forty years, and for thirty years was roadmaster of a division. He was a Knight Templar and member of the Consistory and Mystic Shrine of Milwaukee. The children are: Mrs. Moulton of Madison; Mrs. Florence Taylor of Dubuque; Mrs. Evans of Baraboo; Gilbert Mitchell of Brainerd, Minn.; Fred, of Salt Lake City, and Charles.

JOHN C. MORRILL was born in Caledonia, Vt., May 16, 1826. He married Miss Harriet Paine March 6, 1851, and came to Mazomanie, where they lived on a farm on section 18 for fourteen years. While in Vermont he was the teacher of Charles K. Adams, who is now president of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Morrill taught three terms in Dover and also taught in Arena. In 1865 he moved to a farm on section 7, where he lived till 1878, when he went to his present farm just across the line in Iowa county. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. A of the 11th Infantry and was discharged for disability in 1862. He was a non-commissioned officer, and after the war was appointed second lieutenant in the Wisconsin Home Guard. He was township assessor three terms, and served as supervisor in Mazomanie. The children are: William C., in Madison, S. D.; Ida, now Mrs. Souders, in Jerome, Ariz.; Lorenzo A., in Verdon, S. D.; John C. and Charles F., on the farm; Clarence H., in Biwabik, Minn.; and May, now Mrs. Slawson, in Arena.

STILLMAN MOULTON was born in Montpelier, Vt., April 2, 1823. He came to Mazomanie in 1860 and built a fanning-mill factory which

burned in 1865. He enlisted in August, 1864, and served until the war closed. He married Miss Mary Jones, of Carrollton, Vt., and they are both living at Owatonna, Minn. The children living are: Charles Moulton, ex-sheriff of Dane county, at Madison; Emmet, at Owatonna, Minn.; Willet and Edgar at Two Harbors, Minn.

REV. FREDERICK A. MUNDT was born in Prussia in 1858. Thirteen years later he came with his parents to Ripon, Wis. For some years he worked on the railroad and became an engineer. He then attended college at Naperville and later entered the ministry. In 1887 he married Sarah Miller. They have one child — Lillie.

JOHN MURRISH, senior, was born in Cornwall, Eng., March 8, 1820. He worked in the mines there and became superintendent of mines in 1843. He came to Mineral Point in 1848, where he lived for eight years and where he was superintendent of a mine. In 1860 he came to Mazomanie and opened a general store in 1865. In 1869 he was appointed by Gov. Fairchild as commissioner of the survey of the lead district. He was a regularly ordained minister of the gospel. He died August

17, 1886, leaving Mrs. Murrish and six children: Samuel, John, William, Louise and Mary still live in Mazomanie; Annie, wife of Louis Moulton, is in Spencer, Iowa.

SAMUEL MURRISH was born in Cornwall, Eng., in 1847. He came to Mineral Point in 1849 with his parents and to Mazomanie in 1860. He worked in the store for Mr. Hover for nearly five years and then entered his father's store. For some years the three brothers, Samuel, William and John, were in partnership. In 1894 William sold to his brothers, who have continued the business since. Samuel Murrish was president of the knitting factory and is now treasurer of the creamery company. In 1885 he married Miss Carrie Merriman. They have two children: John and Frankie.

WILLIAM MURRISH was born in Linden, Wis., September 17, 1859. He came to Mazomanie with his parents in 1860 and attended the schools here and also the business college in Madison. He then entered the store and bought his father's interest in 1886. He was in partnership with his brothers until 1894, when he sold out and moved

to Decorah, Iowa, where he was in the hotel business for three years. He then returned to Mazomanie, where he now resides. In 1883 he married Miss Carrie Huggins. They have two children — Fred and Margaret.

SUTCLIFFE PARKIN was born in Hightown, Yorkshire, May 22, 1841. The next year he came with his parents to New Orleans and spent the next eleven years in Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky and Louisiana. The family returned to England in 1852, but came to Iowa county, Wis., in 1857. From 1861 to 1872 Sutcliffe Parkin was in Colorado and for the next four years on a farm near Mazomanie. In 1876 he moved to this village. He has been supervisor three years and village trustee. In 1873 he married Miss Arline M. Downs and they have three children: Ralph, Clair and Louise. He enlisted in 1864 in Co. I of the 3d Col. Cavalry and served against the Indians in Arkansas and Colorado.

JOHN PARMAN was born in Mecklenburg Schwerin, Prussia, in 1826, and came to Black Earth in 1853. He stayed there on a farm until 1864, when he came to the village of Mazomanie and began a

wagon and blacksmith shop. He continued this business until 1884, when he bought a farm a mile west of the village. He married Miss Louise Sievert in Prussia in 1853. The children are: Alwina, now Mrs. Kern, in Montana, Wis.; Autie and Aaron on the farm; Abraham, who has been assessor for the last two years, also on the farm; Ida, instructor in Latin and German in the high school at Brodhead, Wis., for the last five years.

CHRISTIAN PARMAN was born in Germany in 1838 and came to Black Earth in 1854. He worked around for six years and then bought a farm in Black Earth, where he lived until 1891, when he moved to Mazomanie. He has been village trustee for six years. The children living are: Louis, Edward, Mrs. Alvah Drake, Mrs. Bert Hayden, all in Black Earth, and Pauline Parmen in Mazomanie.

WILLIAM S. PARR was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1842. Three years later he went to Boston, where he lived until 1853, when the family came to a farm in Iowa county, Wis. He stayed there until 1893, when he moved to his present farm one mile west of the village. In

1862 he enlisted in Co. A of the 33d Infantry, and in 1865 was made second lieutenant of Co. I of the 52d Infantry. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, and wounded in Mississippi in 1864. In 1877 he married Miss Lizzie Greening. They have one child — Edith. Mr. Parr has held the offices of supervisor and town clerk.

JOSEPH PATTERSON was born in Omagh, Tyrone county, Ireland, September 26, 1836. His father and mother were both Scotch. The father was a soldier in Egypt and Spain under Sir John Moore. He came to Canada and died in 1846. The son, Joseph, worked as a machinist for some years near the Niagara Falls and came to Milwaukee in 1855. The next year he went to Kansas, where he took an active part in the border warfare. In 1859 he came to Mineral Point and there married Miss Mary Brew, January 26, 1861. He spent one year in Brown county, Ill., and was in the Phœnix mills in Milwaukee from 1864–68. He then came to a farm in Black Earth, and in 1869 moved to his present farm in Mazomanie. From 1882 to 1889 he was on a farm in Spink county, S. D. He then returned to Mazomanie, where he now resides.

REV. ADAM PINKERTON was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1821. He graduated from the high school at Edinburgh and attended the University there for two years. He came to Indiana in 1851 and taught school there till 1861. He enlisted in 1862 and was captain of Co. G of the 72d Infantry, and later major of the regiment. He came to Richland county, Wis., in 1865. He was a minister in that county and in Arena for several years, and came to Mazomanie in 1899.

DR. WILLIAM PINKERTON was born in Dayton, Ind., November 13, 1855, and came to Richland county, Wis., in 1865. He graduated from the Beloit Academy in 1875 and began the study of medicine in Chicago, and graduated from the Louisville Medical College in Kentucky in 1879. He came to Mazomanie in 1894. The children are: Robert, Agnes and Hattie.

HENRY POWELL was born in Worcester, Eng., in 1834. He came with his father to a farm a mile and a half west of the present village of Mazomanie in 1845. His mother died in 1868 and his father, William Powell, in 1880. Henry Powell enlisted in the artillery service in 1864. He served on the

town board for several years after 1869, and from 1884 to 1900 has served continuously as member of the Dane County Board of Supervisors, and for eight years has been chairman of that board. In 1887 he was elected member of the state legislature. He married Miss Emma Hays and they have four children: Mary, in Mazomanie; Laura, now Mrs. Morrill, and Mrs. Holcomb, near Verdon, S. D., and Mrs. Roberts, in Gladstone, Mich.

JACOB PUGH was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1815. He spent the early years of his life on a farm, but early began work on the railroad. About 1854 he came to Milwaukee, and after three years moved to Monroe, Wis. Near the close of the war he moved to Prairie du Chien, where he lived until 1882, when he came to Mazomanie. He was an engineer on the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. He died September 12, 1898. He was a prominent Mason, being a Knight Templar. He married Miss Mary Corbett. The children are: Etta and Leilah, in Mazomanie; George, in Madison; and Mrs. Peats, in New York City.

STEPHEN O. RABB was born March 12, 1846, in Appleton, Ohio. The same year the family came

to Wisconsin and lived on a farm near Baraboo and later in Prairie du Sac. In 1855 they settled on a farm in Mazomanie, near the Wisconsin river, where they lived until 1889. In 1880 the father, Wm. A. Rabb died, and in 1889 the family moved to their present farm near the village. S. O. Rabb now keeps a grocery store and sells flour, feed and ice. His mother and his two sisters, Joanna and Julia, reside with him near the village. Another sister, Mrs. E. M. Myers, lives in Baraboo.

EDWIN T. REED was born November 29, 1850, in Monclova, Ohio. At the age of thirteen he enlisted in Co. I of the 14th Ohio Infantry and served until 1865. He was wounded at Atlanta three times, but was on Sherman's march to the sea. From 1865 to 1869 he worked in machine shops at Elkhart, Ind., and then was an engineer for ten years on the L. S. and M. S. R. R. For the next three years he was employed on the Pinkerton detective force. In 1883 he married Miss Hettie Preston and they have one child—Helen. For the last seventeen years he has been on the road selling machinery.

MRS. IDA ROBERTS was born in Fairfax, Vt., in 1845. Her maiden name was Ida Warren, and she came to Waukesha county in 1847 and to Black Earth in 1853 with her parents. The family moved to Mazomanie in 1855, about three miles west of the village. Her father died there in 1872 and her mother in 1873. Miss Warren married Lewis O. Roberts in 1867 and he died in 1881. The children are: Ora and Mrs. George Smith in Mazomanie, Fred M. and Harry E. in Blue Mounds.

THOMAS ROBINSON was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1830. He came to Gorstville, Wis., in 1844. His father, William Robinson, settled on a farm just west of the present village of Mazomanie. Thomas Robinson married Miss Sarah Cutler in 1854. She died in 1885, leaving six children: William G., in Minneapolis, Minn.; Thomas and Herbert, in Pipestone, Minn.; Clarence, in Denver, Col.; Cutler and Mrs. Williams in Fayette county, Iowa.

MOSES ROWLEY was born in Swanton, Vt., in 1796. He married Miss Lydia Barrell in Hartford, N. Y., in 1819. In a small pamphlet published

by him he stated that he entered the ministry at Evans, N. Y., in 1830; "Baptized about 400 willing converts;" "Preached in six states about 6,000 sermons;" "My average salary per year less than \$200." He came to Wisconsin in 1846, and for the next eleven years preached in various places. He and his wife came to Mazomanie in 1856, and he at once began the movement for the Haskall University. Before his death December 7, 1882, he had voted for ten presidents.

OLIVER M. SALISBURY was born May 31, 1870, in Milton, Wis. He attended the public schools in Atlanta, Ga., and Mont Clair, N. J. He graduated from the full course in the State Normal at Whitewater in 1892. He then taught one year at Weyauwega, Wis., and graduated from the General Science Course in the University of Wisconsin. From 1895 to 1898 he was principal of schools in Mazomanie. During the past two years he has kept a drug store and a stock of oils, paints, books, jewelry and silverware. He was married in 1895 to Miss Alma Pierce, and they have two children — Dorothy and Winnie.

JAMES SCHAFER was born in Middleton, Wis., in 1851. His father (born in 1815) came from

Pennsylvania to Wisconsin in 1842, and to Mazomanie in 1865, where he now resides. James Schaffer attended school in Mazomanie, and, after teaching for some time, married Miss Priscilla Hewitt in 1873. For a number of years he has been employed in stores in Mazomanie. He was supervisor one term. Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer have one daughter — Mildred.

HENRY SCHILDT was born in Prussia May 13, 1820. He served six years in Brunswick in the army. He came to Montreal and Saranac in New York in 1857, and one year later to Iowa county, Wis. He enlisted in Co. F of the 6th Infantry and served in the Iron Brigade during the war, from March 1, 1861, to July 15, 1865. He was severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, but on his recovery was made captain of his company. He was again wounded at Petersburg, Va. In 1865 he returned to Mazomanie, where his family had moved three years before. He was postmaster from 1878 to 1884, and for the last few years has kept a store in Mazomanie. His children are: Mrs. Clark, in Mazomanie; Harry, in Teton Co., Montana; Mrs. Appleby, in Chicago; Stille, in

Cimarron, Cal.; Albert, in Duluth; Mrs. John Owens, in Milwaukee.

J. A. SCHMITZ was born in Cologne, Prussia, in 1844, and came with his parents to Madison, Wis., in 1853, where the family lived until 1886. From 1859 to 1865 J. A. Schmitz was a clerk in a store in Madison. He married Miss Stellzenmueller in 1865 and the next year opened a store in Mazomanie. In 1879 he built his present store. He was president of the village three years, town treasurer one year, and member of the council nine years. The children are: Frank, Mrs. Wm. Smith, Alma, Rosa and Matie in Mazomanie; Lena, wife of E. A. Savage, resides in Milwaukee.

DR. D. C. SCOTT was born in Racine county February 27, 1854. He worked on his father's farm until the age of twenty and attended the district school. He then went to the Racine high school and to Ripon College. He attended Rush Medical College, taking the full course and graduating in 1883. While there he was the assistant to a specialist in chest and throat diseases. He practiced medicine in Racine and East Troy until 1891,

when he came to Mazomanie. In 1886 he married Miss Stella Blanchard. They have one child — Blanche.

ALFRED SENIER was born in England and came to America in 1844. By chance he fell in with Charles Wilson and so came to Wisconsin. He helped Wilson survey twenty eighties and stayed in Gorstville three years. In 1847 he returned to Lancashire, Eng., and learned the business of a druggist. Soon after he was married, and in 1853 he came to Dover, Iowa county, Wis., and opened a drug store, and in 1857 he moved his store and stock to Mazomanie, where he continued the business until 1874. He then returned to London, Eng., and died there in December, 1893. He had three sons: Alfred, Frederick and Harold.

FRANK SHOWERS was born in Cross Plains in 1847. He lived on a farm until 1865. He worked in a cooper shop four years and in a blacksmith's shop eighteen years. In 1868 he married Miss Sophia Querhammer, and in 1892 they moved on their farm just outside the village limits of Mazomanie. They have three children: Fred, Grace and Milton.

FREDERICK SHOWERS, son of Frank Showers, graduated from the high school in Mazomanie and from the University of Wisconsin. He then was principal of schools one year at Edgerton and five years at Sheboygan Falls. He is now the superintendent of the Antigo city schools.

D. N. SMITH was born in Essex county, N. J., November 1, 1823. His first vote was for Henry Clay for president. He learned the trade of tinsmith and worked in New York City in 1849-50. He went to California via Panama in 1850 and was on the coast five years. In 1856 he came to Sauk City, Wis., and purchased an interest in a stock of lumber. In 1857 he married Miss Caroline Stevens, of New Jersey. During 1860-64 he was on a farm in the township of Mazomanie. In 1865 he moved to the village and opened a hardware store which he kept until 1890. He was township treasurer two years. His children are: Norman, Mrs. W. A. Haseltine, William, George and Mrs. Johns.

HORACE SMITH was born in Franklinville, N. Y., March 21, 1837. He worked on a farm, taught school and clerked in a store until 1862, when he

enlisted in Co. D of the 154th N. Y. Infantry. He was made prisoner at Gettysburg, and was on Belle Island, Va., for ten months, when he was exchanged. He joined his regiment at Atlanta, was made first lieutenant there, and went with Sherman to the sea. He was in the grand review at Washington in 1865. He was postal clerk on the railway for ten years, and in 1883 moved to Owatonna, Minn. In 1885 he came to Mazomanie in the drug store. He is now village assessor. His children are: N. Blanche and Lotta B.

MRS. JANE STEWART was born in Ayr, Scotland. She remembers having once seen the sons of Robert Burns. She came, in 1847, with her husband, Gilbert Stewart, to a farm three miles east of the present village of Mazomanie. He died the next year. The family remained on the farm until 1895, when they moved to Black Earth. In 1900 they moved to Mazomanie. The children are: Jennie at home and Hugh in Alabama.

JOHN B. STICKNEY was born in Lancaster, N. H., August 4, 1828. He is the eighth in descent from William Stickney, who came to Massachusetts in 1637. This William Stickney was born three miles

south of Boston, Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1592. There is a parish of Stickney in the same county. The family is of French Norman descent, a Stickney coming over with William the Conqueror in 1066. From William Stickney, the first of the name in America, have descended thousands of the family, which has furnished one hundred and fifty soldiers, ten captains, five majors, three colonels, two adjutant generals, and one major general in time of war; and in civil life, thirteen eminent merchants, two millionaires, one railroad president and nine members of state legislatures. On September 4, 1900, William W. Stickney, a member of this family, was elected governor of Vermont.

On May 3, 1853, John B. Stickney married Miss Charlotte White Moore at Lancaster, N. H., and came to Mazomanie in March, 1856, as station agent of the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Co. He has held the same position for forty-four years and is now the oldest employee of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. Since 1856, when he was treasurer of a Fremont and Dayton club, he has been an ardent Republican and has taken part in many political conventions. He was the first president

of the village, holding the office five years, and was member of the board of education for fifteen years. Mrs. Stickney died, universally beloved, October 6, 1897. The children are: Alice, wife of E. J. Elliott of Dell Rapids, S. D.; Mary, wife of F. E. Bronson of Portage; Nelly, wife of A. E. Diment of Mazomanie.

FREDERICK STICKNEY was born in Lancaster, N. H., June 8, 1836. He came to Mazomanie in 1857 and worked for the railroad company until 1861. During the next year he was a messenger in Milwaukee for the American Express Company. On August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F of the 24th Infantry and served until he was mustered out June 5, 1865. On December 25, 1867, he married Miss Sarah Campbell. In 1869 he entered the railway postal service and continued that work until 1883, when he took more direct charge of a fruit farm near the village. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster and served four years. He has been town assessor two years and supervisor two years. The children are: P. F. Stickney, Mabel, wife of C. F. Morrill; Martha, wife of Robert Tyler, and Lucille.

MRS. STILLWELL was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1854. Her father was a railway engineer and lived in Marshall, Mich., and Aurora, Ill. Mrs. Stillwell came to Mazomanie in 1882, where she has since resided. Her children are: Mrs. Samuel Murrish, Mrs. Frankie Spear, George and Charles.

HAROLD L. SWAN was born in Christiana, Norway, November 29, 1869, and came to Wisconsin in 1871. He attended the schools at Stoughton, and began the printer's trade in 1881. He began the publication of the Sickle in 1893 in Mazomanie, where he now lives. The children are: Idelle, Harold and Julian.

JOHN G. TYLER was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1834. He came to Dover, Iowa county, Wis., in 1854, and settled on a farm where he lived until 1889. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. E of the 23d Infantry and served throughout the war. In 1865 he married Miss Amelia Watson. In 1889 they moved to their farm near the village of Mazomanie, where he died July 9, 1892. He was supervisor for several terms in Arena and one year in Mazomanie. The children are: Robert, Algernon and Reginald.

C. R. VOGEL was born in Sauk City May 27, 1856. In 1880 he married Miss Emma C. Peters, and the same year came to Mazomanie, where he has kept a meat market for the past twenty years. The children are: Ida, Harry and Percy.

HENRY WALKER was born in Houghton, Yorkshire, Eng., and came to Gorstville in 1845 and settled on a farm four miles northwest of the present village. In 1853 he bought the farm where Mrs. Walker now lives. His first wife died, and in 1856 he married Miss Ann Bennett. He died in 1866. The children living are: Louise, in Denison, Iowa; and John Walker, in Mazomanie.

JOHN WALTER was born in Untersteinach, Bavaria, Germany, April 12, 1857. He came to Mazomanie in 1873, where he has since resided. From 1873 to 1883 he worked in the carriage and wagon shop for John Parman, and for the next nine years was copartner in the firm of Shower & Walter, running a general carriage and wagon shop. In 1892 the firm dissolved partnership and Mr. Walter continued the business alone. He recently bought a farm just west of the village. He married Miss Louisa Querhammer and they

have four children: Frank, Roscoe, Maud and Ralph.

CLARENCE WARD was born in Waukesha county, Wis., in 1861. Three years later he came to Mazomanie with his parents and lived on a farm until 1878. The family then moved to the village, and he graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1886. The next year he was principal of schools at Black Earth, and since that time has resided in Mazomanie.

SEYMOUR E. WATERHOUSE was born in Salisbury, Vt., in 1829. He came to Mazomanie in 1855 and opened a general store in partnership with D. W. Bronson. He married Miss Sarah Whitney. He died in Mazomanie about 1865. His children — Clarence and Eliza — now live in San Francisco.

CURTIS E. WHELAN was born in Oneida county, N. Y., September 18, 1827. He came with his parents to Walworth county, Wis., in 1848, and in 1850 married Miss Martha C. Rowley. They moved to Sun Praire, Dane county, where they lived until 1857, when they came to Mazomanie.

They lived on a farm one mile west of the village for a year and then bought their present home, where they have lived for forty-one years. Mr. Whelan has been a blacksmith and wagon-maker, and has also done insurance business. They have two children living: Mrs. John McClure, in Gurnee, Ill.; and Charles E. Whelan, in Madison.

CHARLES E. WHELAN was born in 1862. He attended the Mazomanie schools and graduated from the high school in 1879. He published a paper in Prairie du Sac, and was also a reporter for the Madison State Journal. Later he graduated from the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and was appointed Assistant Attorney-General. Soon afterwards he was elected mayor of Madison, and in 1899 was chosen Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of Wisconsin.

ALVAH WHITMAN was born in South Londonderry, Vt., in 1829. He lived on a farm until about the age of twenty-one and then worked ten years at the carpenter's trade. He was first married in 1855 and again in 1868. He settled on a farm about half a mile east of the village of Mazomanie in 1871, where he lived until 1895, when he

moved in town. During the past few years he has been in the dairy business. He has been a prominent prohibitionist and an earnest Christian. The children living are: Mrs. C. A. Seymour, Steamboat, Cal.; Mrs. F. H. Downs, Otay, Cal.; Mrs. Charles Collom, Craig, Col.

CHARLES WILSON was employed in the store of Mr. Frodsham in Liverpool, Eng., some years before 1843. He was one of the chief founders of the British Temperance Emigration Society. He came to the Wisconsin river in 1843 and lived until his death about 1860, two miles west of Mazomanie. He practiced law and often met William Powell in legal contests.

THOMAS WILSON was born in Rippon, Yorkshire, Eng., in 1834, and came with his parents to Gorstville in 1844. In 1860 he bought a farm in Vermont, Iowa county, Wis. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. C of the 12th Infantry, and was mustered out in July, 1865. From 1865 to 1872 he owned a farm in Arena; from 1872 to 1888 a farm in Noble county, Minn.; and from 1888 to 1896 a farm again in Arena. He moved to Mazomanie in 1897. His son, Thomas H., is in Milwaukee.

JOHN M. WILSON was born in Rippon, Yorkshire, Eng., in 1824. He came with his father—Francis Wilson—to Gorstville in the spring of 1844. The family settled on the farm where Charles Kerr now lives. In 1845 they moved to Cross Plains, where they lived until about 1859. John M. Wilson went to Ohio for five years and then came to Arena, where he lived on a farm until 1890, when he moved to Mazomanie. He has been supervisor three years and justice of the peace three years.

DAVID WHITNEY was born in Ellington, Vt., February 18, 1799. From 1816 to 1820 he worked at the business of cabinet-making in Berkshire county, Mass. From 1823 to 1847 he lived in Monroe county, N. Y., and then moved to Waukesha county, Wis., where he lived until 1855, when he came to Mazomanie. His children were Mrs. D. W. Bronson, Mrs. Waterhouse and William H. Whitney.

WILLIAM H. WHITNEY was born at Scottsville, N. Y., in 1826. He came to Waukesha county, Wis., in 1847. In 1856 he married and came to Mazomanie the same year. Mrs. Whitney, whose

maiden name was Persis G. Whitcher, is still living in Mazomanie. Her mother was of French Huguenot descent and her father of English origin.

THOMAS WOOLRICH was born in Cheshire, Eng., in 1850. Up to the age of thirteen he lived on a farm and then worked at the trade of a wagon-maker for five years. In 1867 he came to Iowa county, Wis., and for the next six years worked on various farms. In 1873 he married Miss Martha Dame, and after living three years in Mineral Point he moved to Mazomanie, where he has since resided. He was the first village marshal, was street commissioner two years and deputy sheriff four years. The children are: Nellie, Fred, Mabel and Edna.



